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PRICE TWO CENTS

PLAN TO ABANDON NORTH STATION FOR CHARLESTOWN SITE

Railroad Officials Said to Be Discussing Project for the Elimination of Charles River Drawbridges

CHANGES REQUIRED

Proposition Entails Increasing Facilities at South Terminal to Care for B. & M. Through Trains

Abandonment of the North station and the erection of a new station in Charlestown is a project that is said to be contemplated in connection with the plan to send all Boston & Maine through trains over the East Somerville junction tracks to the South station.

This station would be used for suburban traffic only and would eliminate the Boston & Maine drawbridges over the Charles river. A working agreement with the Boston Elevated would be a part of the new plan.

Railroad officials agreed that with the federal government still insisting on the widening of the draw bridges over the Charles, and the elevation of the tracks of the Boston & Maine to run into the North station on a second floor level, such plan seems to be the best solution of the transportation problem on the north side of the city.

It has been estimated by attorneys for the Boston & Maine at a public hearing that the required changes as outlined by the government would cost in the vicinity of \$15,000,000 and the newly proposed plans could be consummated at considerably less expense.

The development of the plans would entail also extensive alterations at the South station and filling the South bay, as has already been proposed by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, and backed by Mayor Fitzgerald. It is argued that through trains on the Fitchburg and Southern divisions can be sent as easily around the city as

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MAINE PROHIBITION MORE THAN HOLDING OWN, ASSERTS LEADER

Prohibition is more than holding its own in the Maine campaign, according to John A. Nichols, recent Prohibition nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, who has just completed a stumping tour of the Pine Tree state.

Mr. Nichols says that the people of Maine are waking up to what the present campaign means to their state and to the cause of prohibition the world over. A hard fight is being waged by both sides, for it is realized that if license gains a foothold in the state it will take years for the temperance workers to regain the lost ground.

Miss Anna Gordon, vice-president at large of the W. C. T. U., has organized 25,000 school children into a Young Campaigners League. Songs and parades are being used by them in the campaign.

John Nichols denies that the license laws are openly violated in the larger cities in Maine.

The Maine prohibition workers claim that prohibition can be made absolute in that state by a change in the interstate commerce laws giving the state police power over shipments as soon as they cross the state line.

Mr. Nichols states that one of the most encouraging signs of the campaign is the desperate efforts the opposition is making.

BAY STATE FINISHES PLANS TO ENTERTAIN SCOTTISH ROYAL CLAN

Delegates From All of the U. S. and Canada Are Expected to Attend Biennial Convention in Boston

DINNER A FEATURE

Visitors Will Be Taken for a Sail Down the Harbor and Given an Exemplification of Degree Work

Delegates from all parts of the country and Canada will arrive here Monday afternoon and evening to attend the biennial convention of the royal clan, Order of Scottish Clans, which opens on Tuesday at the American house. An important proposition to be considered is a movement for triennial meetings.

A reception committee consisting of the grand clan of this city and 18 subordinate clans have completed arrangements to entertain the visitors.

A trip down the harbor has been planned for Tuesday and there will be a shore dinner in the afternoon. At the American house on Thursday a banquet will be given in honor of the royal clan and many civic and state officials are expected to be present.

Clan McKenzie 2 will give an exemplification of the degree work for the benefit of the royal clan under the direction of Chief Frank S. Abercrombie, and the entire staff will be dressed in full Highland costume with four pipers in the band.

It was the town of Bennington which furnished the men who fought against the land-grasping of the speculators in Albany, N. Y., before Vermont had become the fourteenth state in the Union.

In 1773 the first declaration of independence was penned and signed by Bennington men and Bennington men organized the famous company of Green Mountain boys.

Ethan Allen started on his march, which resulted in the capture of Ft. Ticonderoga, from Bennington, and the battle of Bennington was fought near the city. The first church in the state, the first manufacturing company and the first company of militia were organized there.

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MR. UNDERWOOD LIKELY TO GET SECOND PLACE

WASHINGTON—Mr. Underwood's reply in the House is looked on by a good many persons in both political parties as part of the presidential campaign now being waged in the interest of Governor Harmon of Ohio.

It has been followed by a movement in favor of Mr. Underwood for second place on the ticket with Mr. Harmon, in the event of the latter's nomination and the idea is to round up as much of the south as possible for Mr. Harmon through the influence of Mr. Underwood in that region.

The man against whom this campaign is being directed in Governor Wilson of New Jersey, himself a southern man and presumably strong in all of the southern states. By way of rejoinder to this alleged Harmon-Underwood alliance, the Wilson people have redoubled their activities in the South, and are having Democrats in that section come out openly for Mr. Wilson and clubs organized in behalf of his nomination.

The contest promises to take on very much larger proportions as the months go by with the southern states as the immediate object of pursuit. The differences between Mr. Underwood and Mr. Bryan are only the differences between two factions of the Democratic party.

They are not unlike the differences which have divided the Republican party of the present day.

The contest is between conservatism on the one hand and radicalism on the other.

Mr. Underwood stands for the one, Mr. Bryan for the other; just as in the Republican party Mr. Taft stands for the

(Continued on page four, column one)

DEGREE STAFF OF CLAN MACKENZIE OF BOSTON



Tableau in exemplification which will be presented for the Royal clan at its convention in this city

BENNINGTON OPENS FETE CELEBRATING ITS ANNIVERSARY

BENNINGTON, Vt.—People from all over the state are arriving on every train to take part in the four-day celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the township which opened yesterday.

There will be several pageants showing the events in which Bennington and Bennington men and women have figured, for which the participants have been faithfully drilling for weeks.

It was the town of Bennington which furnished the men who fought against the land-grasping of the speculators in Albany, N. Y., before Vermont had become the fourteenth state in the Union.

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(Continued on page seven, column four)

M. E. STONE SAYS HE CRITICIZED PERKINS, NOT KNOWING FACTS

WASHINGTON—A telegram from Melville E. Stone of the Associated Press, requesting that he be allowed to appear before the Stanley steel committee and explain a letter to Oakleigh Thorne, introduced late yesterday, was read into

Speaker Joseph A. Walker and Norman H. White, candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, are supporting the voters of the central and western sections of the state with about all the campaign activity the residents could wish for.

Mr. White opened his campaign at Springfield Friday night, speaking before several hundred voters and attacking Governor Foss.

Speaker Walker is making three and four addresses a day in the vicinity of Worcester and expects to finish up his campaign in Worcester county today or Monday.

Mr. White arrived at Springfield with his campaign manager, H. L. Slobin of this city, early Friday evening, and after a luncheon addressed the voters who have been working for his interests in the western counties.

(Continued on page seven, column three)

EXPECT TO OPEN NEW AQUARIUM IN FEW MONTHS

Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the new aquarium building at Marine park, South Boston, and although no definite date for the completion of the structure has been announced, it is expected that it will be ready within a few months.

The aquarium is to be situated near Farragut avenue, at the foot of Third street, and is being constructed of brick with an exterior of cement plaster. The architecture is free Spanish and all the trimmings are in white marble with marine designs.

The exhibition tanks will be 14 feet long, five feet high and four feet wide. Heavy plate glass, 1 1/4 inches thick, will be in front of the tanks. Practically all the light in the public corridors and rotunda will run through water in the tanks from skylights located directly over them.

A novel feature will be a pool in the center of the rotunda for seals. The basement will be given up entirely to machinery and two laboratories for scientific study.

Outside the building there will be a cistern below ground with a capacity of 100,000 gallons of salt water for the exhibition tanks where marine fishes are to be exhibited.

The architect of the building is William D. Austin and the contractor Frank Carroll of the Carroll Construction Company.

(Continued on page six, column one)

PRESIDENT'S YACHT TAKES ADMIRAL TOGO TO SEE WEST POINT

NEW YORK—Admiral Togo is visiting the United States military academy at West Point today. A review of the cadet corps by the distinguished Japanese is one of the features of the program. He is the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Major-General Barry, superintendent of the academy.

The admiral, escorted by his naval aide, Commander Taniguchi, and representatives of the government made the trip up the Hudson on President Taft's yacht, the Mayflower. Tonight Admiral Togo may be taken to Coney Island.

Sunday morning the admiral will motor to Oyster Bay and will take luncheon with Colonel Roosevelt. Returning to the city, he will hold a reception in Carnegie hall to the Japanese residents of New York city and will be presented with a token of esteem from his own people in the form of a phonograph.

Monday morning will be devoted to sightseeing and at 3 o'clock Count Togo will be the guest of honor at a dinner at the Hotel Astor, tendered him by the

(Continued on page four, column one)

PEACE TREATIES REPORTED AFTER BEING AMENDED

WASHINGTON—A report favoring the ratification of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France with an amendment was adopted by the Senate committee on foreign relations today.

By the amendment the Senate reserves to itself the right to say what shall go to arbitration.

The amendment is regarded as highly objectionable.

STEPHENSON INQUIRY VOTED

WASHINGTON—The Senate adopted a resolution today to investigate the election of Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin,

NEW LINE OF CARS BETWEEN DUDLEY AND PARK STREETS PUT ON

Intended to Give More Efficient Service on Huntington Avenue, Elevated Company Says

OTHER CHANGES

A new line of cars was established today by the Boston Elevated Railway Company between the Dudley street and Park street terminals running on a schedule of five minute intervals from each terminal and adding 45 trips a day. This, the company says, will give a more efficient service on Huntington avenue.

In connection with this change the Ashmont street, Dorchester, line to Park street which has been running on a 15 minute schedule is running today every 20 minutes. The cars on this line formerly conflicted with the Huntington avenue service so that the cars were bunched on the hour and half hour.

The new schedule does not lessen the service between Dorchester and Park street, as other provisions have been made to take the passengers into Dudley street, where they may transfer for cars to Park street. It makes one car less an hour on one of the Dorchester lines. The Elevated company is also ready

(Continued on page seven, column three)

Features of Compromise Wool Bill to Be Reported To Both Houses Today

RAW WOOL

29 per cent

Carpet wools 29 per cent

Noils and wastes 29 per cent

Combed wool and tops 34 per cent

Yarns 39 per cent

Blankets and flannels 30 per cent

Cloth, dress goods and clothing 49 per cent

Carpets, class No. 1 50 per cent

Carpets, class No. 2 40 per cent

Carpets, class No. 3 30 per cent

(Continued on page seven, column three)

Wool Men Ask for Veto

F. N. Graves, an importer of fine wools, said today that the wool bill is absurd in its proportion of duties and should be vetoed by the President. At the request of woolen interests Mr. Graves sent a telegram to the president today, giving their reasons for a veto.

The various items are inconsistent, said Mr. Graves. "For instance the increase on carpet wools from 10 to 29 per cent is directly contrary to the wishes and needs of American carpet makers.

In terms of actual money nearly all the schedules are against the American manufacturer."

W. A. Ballou, a Boston carpet maker, said that the increase in carpet wools would mean the use only of cheaper grades of domestic raw material.

WOOL BILL GOES TO BOTH HOUSES WHERE IT WILL BE PASSED

WASHINGTON—Representative Underwood will report the wool bill to the House today and Mr. La Follette will report the same measure, upon which a complete agreement was reached on Friday night, to the Senate. The House will act on it first.

The conferees hope to have the report adopted in both houses today and quickly started on its way to the White House.

(Continued on page seven, column one)

READY TO START LIGHTING TESTS FOR CAMBRIDGE

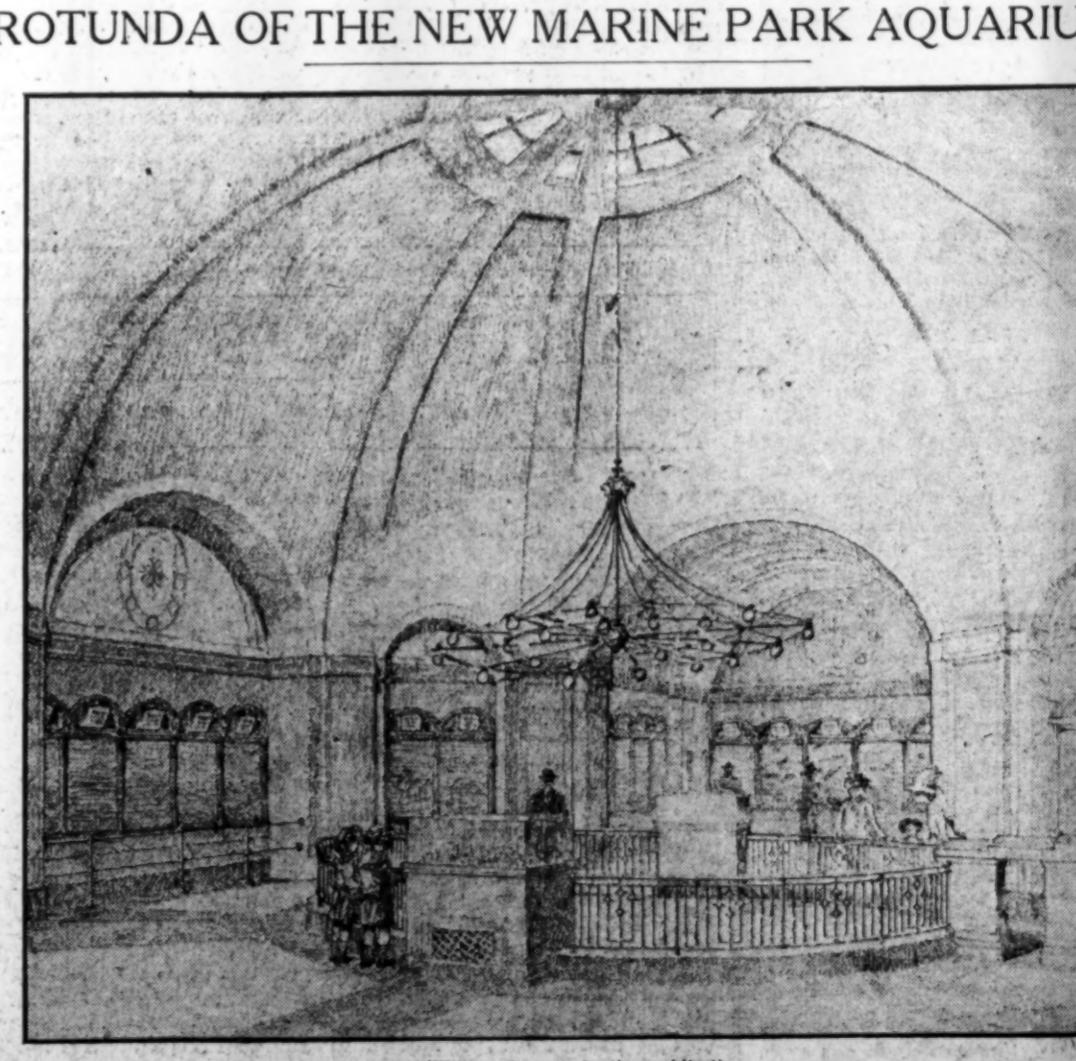
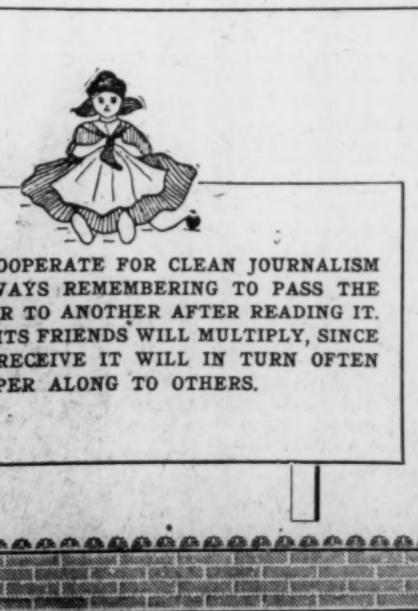
The test to ascertain the best form of lighting for the business section of Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, from Lafayette square to city hall, is to begin Aug. 21. Three companies are competing—the Cambridge Electric Light Company, the Cambridge Gas Light Company and the Welsbach Company.

It is hoped to make the avenue in the evening as nearly bright as daylight as possible for the benefit of the merchants in that district.

Everything is practically ready for the test. The Cambridge Electric Light Company is erecting five poles near the city hall, the Gas Light posts have been in position more than a month and the Welsbach Company is ready to put the finishing touches on the four poles on Brookline street at a day's notice.

The Electric Light Company is putting up five distinct designs of poles. Directly in front of city hall is a five-cluster light which was set up Tuesday.

On the opposite side of the avenue is a three-light standard and at Inman, Pleasant and Bigelow streets are three five-lighters. The button will be pressed by City Electrician O'Hearn Monday night, Aug. 21, and for the succeeding two weeks an opportunity will be given to make comparisons and the selection of the most satisfactory lighting.



William Downer Austin, architect

Send your "Want" ad to 
**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE.....

VISITS TO WEST POINT AND COL. ROOSEVELT NEXT IN TOGO PLANS

(Continued from page one)

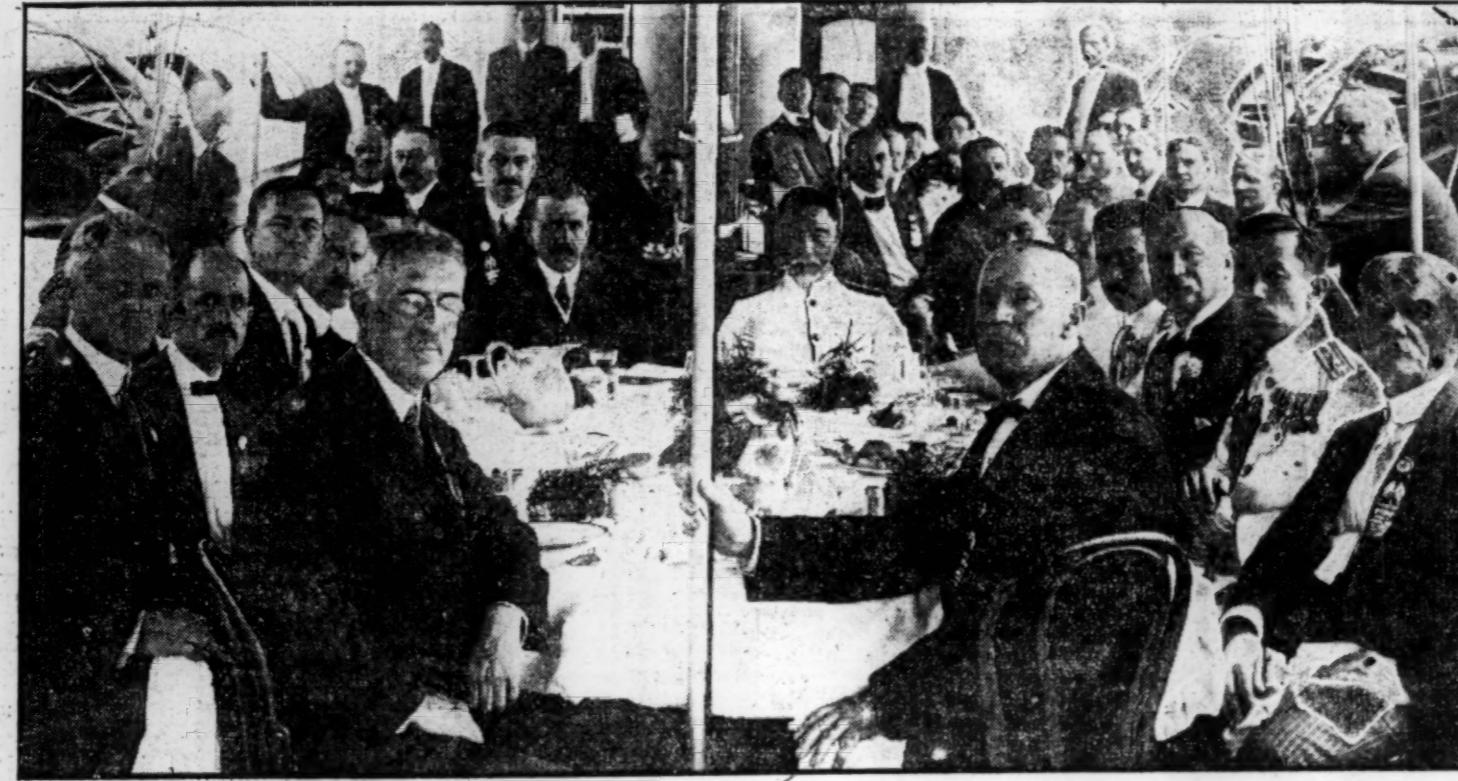
Japanese Society of New York. At 7 o'clock he will hold a reception at the Press Club, and will attend a dinner given by Col. M. Thompson, U. S. A., retired.

Tuesday Admiral Togo will visit the Brooklyn navy yard and attend a luncheon given by Rear Admiral Lutze, commandant of the navy yard, and on Wednesday he will be entertained by General Grant on Governors Island, and at 5:30 o'clock that day will leave for Boston.

The admiral returned to New York at 6:15 o'clock Friday evening. On his way from Philadelphia Admiral Togo was asked to give his impressions of people and things he had seen since leaving New York. This is how he phrased it:

The President, ideal; the naval academy, magnificent; Congress, grand; Mt. Vernon, beautiful; American battleships of the Utah type, excellent; the new naval 14-inch gun, powerful; the government navy yards, very good; American railroads, comfortable; American hotels, up to date; reception in America, very warm; for which I am grateful; the effect in Japan of President Taft's complimentary reference to the Mikado, will be very good; will it further cement the friendship of the two nations? Cannot be otherwise; American newspaper photographers, very enterprising.

ADMIRAL COUNT TOGO ROYALLY ENTERTAINED AT BALTIMORE



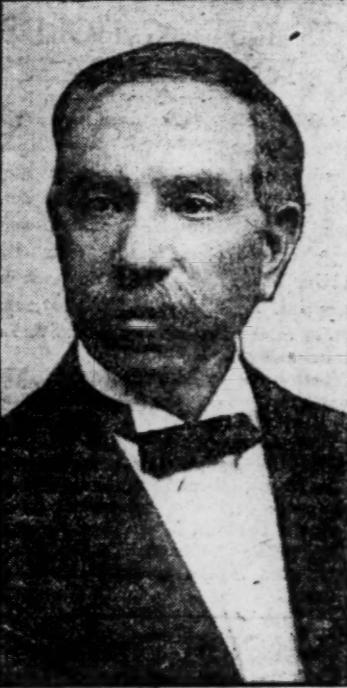
(Copyright by Greater Baltimore Committee)

Luncheon aboard Commodore Evans' yacht Chilwoo, in honor of the Japanese naval commander. Around the table from left of staff to right: D. C. Ammidon, acting chairman of the Greater Baltimore committee; Henry F. Baker, president of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association; James Thrift, city comptroller; Robert E. Lee, secretary to Mayor Preston; F. S. Chavannes, president Builders Exchange; Norman M. Parrott, secretary Greater Baltimore committee; Chandler Hale, third assistant secretary of state; Admiral Togo; Edwin L. Quarles, director Greater Baltimore committee; Capt. T. M. Potts, representing United States navy; Commander Taniguchi; Jacob W. Hook, president of the Old Town Merchants & Manufacturers Association; Commander Hiraga; Commodore William H. Evans; John Hubert, acting mayor.

CANDIDATES FOR MAYORALTY IN PROVIDENCE



JOSEPH H. GAINER



PATRICK J. McCARTHY



JOSEPH F. COLE

FOUR PANAMA BAY ISLANDS FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON—The United States government will shortly come into full possession of four islands—Naos, Flamenca, Perico and Culebra—in Panama bay, at the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has accepted the awards of a joint commission by which that company will receive \$44,000 for its half interest in Great Britain.

and improvements on the islands. The remainder of the title to the islands already rests in the Panama Railroad Company, which is owned by the United States government.

CHILE SETTLES ALSOP CLAIM
LONDON—The indemnity of £184,637 (approximately \$900,000) awarded by King George as arbitrator, to the United States in settlement of the Alsop claim against Chile was paid at the American embassy Friday by Augustin Edwards, the Chilean minister to Great Britain.

PROVIDENCE TO TEST DIRECT PRIMARIES IN MAYORALTY CONTEST

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The three Democratic candidates for mayor, Joseph H. Gainer, Joseph F. Cole and Patrick J. McCarthy, in order to prove the practicability of the district primary system of making party nominations, have secured permission from the city committee of that party to try out the system this fall, although there is no direct primary law in Rhode Island.

The nomination of a candidate by this system is an innovation in Rhode Island politics, and in this trial only the candidate for mayor will be selected in this manner. All other nominations will be made as heretofore in party caucus.

After some discussion, in which the leading Democrats of the state upheld the proposition, the city committee has formally voted to accept the proposition made by the three candidates for the office and to take charge of the primary in the capacity of volunteer election officials.

The legal details have been arranged and the members of the board of canvassers and registration, which legally control elections in this city, have notified the Democratic party leaders that the nomination will be accepted by them providing nothing illegal ensues at the primary and providing the regulation old forms are filled out after the ballots are counted by the city committee.

It is figured out that the use of the direct primary will give the people of the city and state an opportunity to test that method. The Legislature has declined to pass such a measure, it having been advocated by the Democrats several times. Last year another attempt was made to have the act passed, without result.

Patrick J. McCarthy has been mayor of this city two terms. He is a lawyer. Joseph H. Gainer is a lawyer and is at present a member of the board of aldermen. Joseph F. Cole is the state agent for a large contracting and building establishment and was nominated by the party last year to run against Mayor Fletcher. Mr. Cole was defeated at the polls.

CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE
QUINCY, Mass.—There are now five candidates for the Republican nomination in the sixth Norfolk representative district. They are Nathan G. Nickerson, Charles W. Bailey, Arthur C. Gardner, William J. Leslie and Eugene F. De Normandie.

AN UNUSUAL UNDERWEAR TRANSACTION

The manufacturer who makes much of our most satisfactory domestic underwear proposed that we buy of him, for immediate cash, about \$21,000 worth of underwear.

This is not the time of year that any house would naturally select to start a large underwear sale. However, we named terms on which we would buy OUR OWN SELECTIONS from the lot. The terms were accepted, and as a result we bought OUR OWN SELECTIONS from the large lot at prices which enable us to sell goods worth \$17,500.00 for about \$10,500.00. In other words, you can buy CAREFULLY SELECTED UNDERWEAR such as you are sure to like.

AT NOT MUCH MORE THAN ONE-HALF PRICE.

An excellent opportunity to outfit your daughters who are preparing to go away to school or college in the autumn.

READY MONDAY, AUGUST 14

NIGHTDRESSES

Regular price \$1.00 for	50c
Regular price \$1.25 for	75c
Regular price \$1.75 for	\$1
Regular price \$2.00 for	\$1.25
Regular price \$2.25 for	\$1.50
Regular price \$2.50 for	\$1.75
Regular price \$2.75 for	\$2.00
Regular price \$3.00 for	\$2.25
Regular price \$3.25 for	\$2.50
Regular price \$3.50 for	\$2.75
Regular price \$3.75 for	\$3.00
Regular price \$5.00 for	\$3
Regular price \$5.50 for	\$3.50
Regular price \$7.00 for	\$4
Regular price \$8.00 for	\$4.50
Regular price \$9.00 for	\$5
Regular price \$12.00 for	\$6

DRAWERS

Regular price \$1.00 for	50c
Regular price \$1.25 for	75c
Regular price \$1.75 for	\$1
Regular price \$2.00 for	\$1.25
Regular price \$2.25 for	\$1.50
Regular price \$2.50 for	\$1.75
Regular price \$2.75 for	\$2.00
Regular price \$3.00 for	\$2.25
Regular price \$3.25 for	\$2.50
Regular price \$3.50 for	\$2.75
Regular price \$3.75 for	\$3.00
Regular price \$5.00 for	\$3
Regular price \$5.50 for	\$3.50
Regular price \$7.00 for	\$4
Regular price \$8.00 for	\$4.50
Regular price \$9.00 for	\$5
Regular price \$12.00 for	\$6

WHITE PETTICOATS

Regular price \$1.75 for	\$1
Regular price \$2.25 for	\$1.50
Regular price \$3.50 for	\$2
Regular price \$4.00 for	\$2.50
Regular price \$5.00 for	\$3
Regular price \$6.00 for	\$3.50
Regular price \$7.00 for	\$4
Regular price \$7.50 for	\$4.50
Regular price \$8.00 for	\$5
Regular price \$9.00 for	\$6
Regular price \$10.00 for	\$7
Regular price \$11.00 for	\$8
Regular price \$12.00 for	\$9
Regular price \$15.00 for	\$12
Regular price \$18.00 for	\$15

PRINCESS SLIPS

Regular price \$3.00 for	50c
Regular price \$3.50 for	75c
Regular price \$4.00 for	\$1
Regular price \$5.00 for	\$1.50
Regular price \$7.00 for	\$2
Regular price \$7.50 for	\$2.50

CORSET COVERS

Regular price 75c for	50c
Regular price \$1.75 for	\$1
Regular price \$3.00 for	\$1.50
Regular price \$3.50 for	\$2
Regular price \$4.00 for	\$2.50
Regular price \$5.00 for	\$3
Regular price \$6.00 for	\$3.50
Regular price \$7.00 for	\$4
Regular price \$7.50 for	\$4.50
Regular price \$8.00 for	\$5
Regular price \$9.00 for	\$5.50
Regular price \$10.00 for	\$6
Regular price \$11.00 for	\$6.50
Regular price \$12.00 for	\$7.50
Regular price \$15.00 for	\$9
Regular price \$18.00 for	\$12

COMBINATIONS

Regular price \$1.75 for	\$1
Regular price \$1.75 for	\$1
Regular price \$2.25 for	\$1.50
Regular price \$3.00 for	\$2
Regular price \$3.50 for	\$2.50
Regular price \$4.00 for	\$3
Regular price \$5.00 for	\$3.50
Regular price \$6.00 for	\$4
Regular price \$7.00 for	\$4.50
Regular price \$7.50 for	\$5
Regular price \$8.00 for	\$5.50
Regular price \$9.00 for	\$6
Regular price \$10.00 for	\$7
Regular price \$11.00 for	\$8
Regular price \$12.00 for	\$9
Regular price \$15.00 for	\$12
Regular price \$18.00 for	\$15

SILK HOSIERY

A New England Mill making very desirable Silk Hosiery has just been sold. The purchaser wishes to make a fresh start and has sold us a moderate quantity of Summer Weight Silk Hosiery at very favorable prices. The goods are guaranteed just the same as if you paid full prices.

Pure Thread Silk Hose, black and colors. Values \$1.50 and \$2 per pair.

SPECIAL PRICE, \$1

R. H. STEARNS & COMPANY

TARIFF BOARD MAN SEES MONEY IN SHEEP RAISING

SALT LAKE, Utah.—Higher costs of raising and keeping sheep in this country than in Australia and South Africa, but with good profits to the raisers, will probably be shown in the report made to the national tariff commission by its expert who has gone through many states to gather figures on the subject for the report that is to be made to President Taft before the next session of Congress.

The tariff board has exercised care in this investigation. It decided to cover all the grazing states, and the man chosen for the work in the far western country was Will C. Barnes, who was then an inspector of grazing in the forestry service.

Before he took that place he had been a large cattle owner in Arizona, and had traveled extensively throughout the West. He knew most of the chief cattle and sheep men. He has now been through New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California and is working in Utah and Idaho. He will visit Montana, Colorado and Wyoming before completing his tour.

Mr. Barnes has elaborate tables of costs and detailed statements as to conditions gathered by himself and five assistants. He refuses to tell what he will show for the President, but says that he has found the sheepmen in "tip-top condition" this year. One of his tables gives as an average annual cost of keeping a sheep \$1.50, with an income of 91 cents from wool and \$2.40 from lambs, a net profit per head of \$1.81, which in large herds will put the figures at a high level for the owners.

"In New Mexico and throughout the Southwest," he says, "wool can be produced somewhat more cheaply than in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and the states of the Northwest, chiefly because of the labor cost. In New Mexico herders get \$25 a month, in Arizona \$30, in California \$35 and \$40, in Nevada \$45 and in Utah \$50 or more. These things make a good-sized difference."

SEEKS TO PREVENT
WASTE OF MONEY

ALBANY, N. Y.—The state conservation commission has adopted a resolution declaring against the useless expenditure of state money for improvements in the state forest preserve, under the guise of clearing up highways which have not been used for years and for which there is no need.

REBELS ATTACK MEXICAN TRAINS

MEXICO CITY—Reports from Cuernavaca say that an uprising has taken place in the South. The passenger train arriving here Friday from Cuernavaca was fired upon a short distance outside the town. At

CHEDDAR CAVES LIGHTED GIVE GROTESQUE SPECTACULAR EFFECTS

Gorge Thought to Be Made
From Cavern With
Fallen Roof

OPALESCENT GLOW
SEEN ON ALL SIDES

Country Where Formations
Lie Is Notable for
Its Landscape

EVERY visitor to the little Somerset village learns that it is renowned for its cliffs, caves and cheeses; the principal interest, however, centers in the caves, which are quite wonderful.

Elihu Burritt, the distinguished American linguist, when referring to the Marble Curtain cave, is said to have remarked that "in delicacy of execution and versatility of genius, in works of fancy, its water sculpture far surpassed anything that I saw in the Mammoth cave in Kentucky."

It is believed that at one time the Cheddar Gorge was an underground cavern excavated in the soluble limestone by an underground river; that the subterranean erosion, aided by the denudation of the surface, culminated in the roof falling in and exposing the river bed, and this opinion is certainly borne out from the appearance of the ravine. The cliffs on either side of it are lovely as one walks up the winding pass between them. Here is a profusion of color and vegetation, for mountain ash, yews, ferns and flowers, chief among

which is the fragrant Cheddar pink, fill the innumerable fissures and interstices in the rock.

Fantasies Realized

From the summit, and from various points, superb views of the country are to be had; the best being perhaps that from the Pulpit Rock. Immediately below this point the little village lies in a curve around the lake, while the white cottages with the cliffs and sky are reflected on its surface. Then beyond lies one of the most historic, as well as picturesque, stretches of land in England. The height at this point approximates 700 feet above the sea level, and something like 400 above the road.

There are two caves in Cheddar open to the public, but not to their full known extent. The first were discovered about the year 1837, and since that time many additional caverns have been explored.

The one known as Cox's cavern is the smaller and more beautiful, the most fantastically shaped formations filling its several chambers.

It is lighted throughout by incandescent gas, which reflecting on the rich colors, red, pink, mauve, bronze, blue, olive, amber, cream, white and gray gives to the semi-transparent petrifications an effect impossible to describe. These formations assume very remarkable shapes, some of which resemble a church nave, a Chinese temple, an oak tree trunk, a row of bells, a rat running up the rock, a bunch of carrots, and a bat's wings.

Many of the stalactites when struck lightly give out musical notes of perfect purity. In the grotto are to be seen reflected in a shallow font of crystal water, miniature domes, spires, and minarets in endless variety. Perhaps the most remarkable formation in this cave is that known as the marble curtain—hanging folds of stalactite resembling in a realistic way a fringed embroidered tapestry. From the roof count-

less stalactites hang, and in some places have almost met the stalagmites rising from the floor.

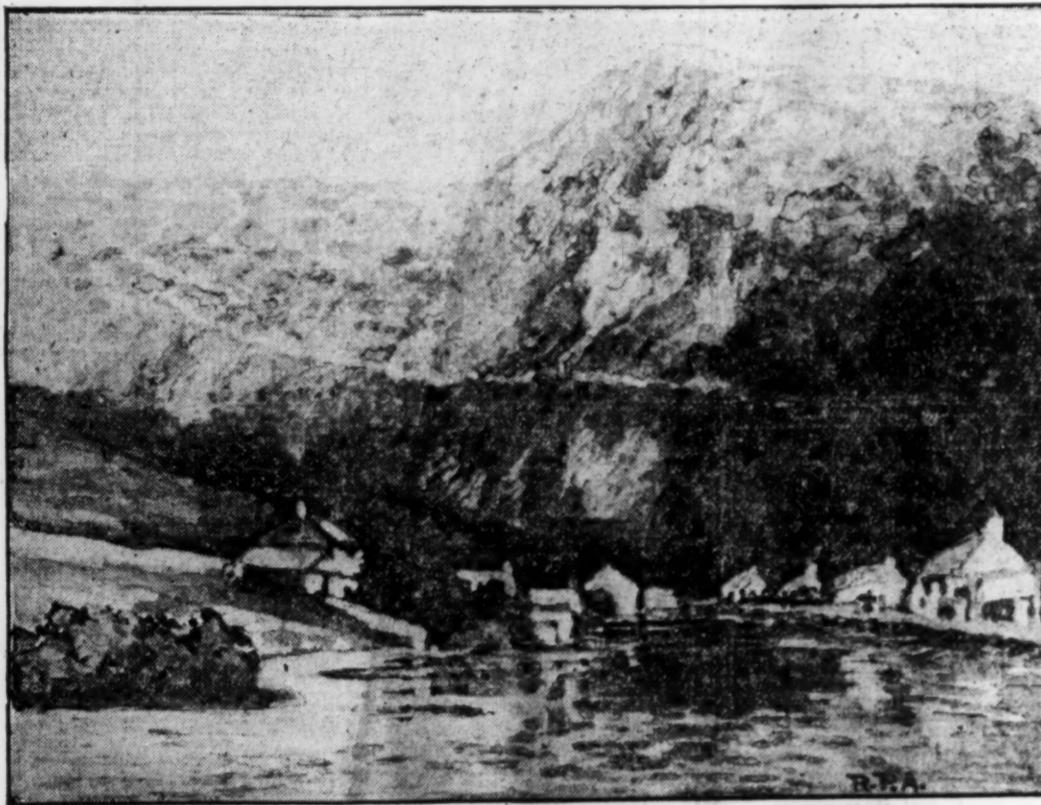
Arches Mirrored

The other cave is entered from the pass, some 200 yards up from the village, and opposite the point of rock known as the Lion from its remarkable resemblance to a lion couchant. This is the larger and more impressive cave, containing very fine stalactites, the forms and coloring of which are revealed in fullest beauty by powerful electric arc-lamps. It is said that an entire army could be concealed in its extensive chambers, the largest of which, some 260 feet high, contains seven wonderful stalagmites, some holding hundreds of gallons of pure crystal water which mirror the gleaming roofs, sides, and arches, in their depths.

In 1898, Mr. Gough, the proprietor of this cave, discovered a new chamber, exceeding in size those previously known, and surpassing them in beauty and variety of stalactite formations. This he named "Solomon's Temple." The vast dome rises overhead, tapering away to vanishing point, and gleaming with a myriad little streams, while the floor is a sea of white stalagmites sparkling with prismatic rays. This glittering expanse, with its rolling folds resembles fine draperies, ribbons, and festoons of a variety of forms and curves. There are grand stalagmite formations, some as high as 10 feet, with a girth of several feet at the base.

The full extent of the Cheddar caves is quite unknown, and conjectures must necessarily fall below the correct estimate. Hannah More spent many years at Cheddar in establishing schools and in assisting the people throughout the district. Her letters to William Wilberforce dated 1789 refer to this.

COTTAGES ARE REFLECTED IN WATER AT ELBOW OF LAKE



(Drawn specially for the Monitor)

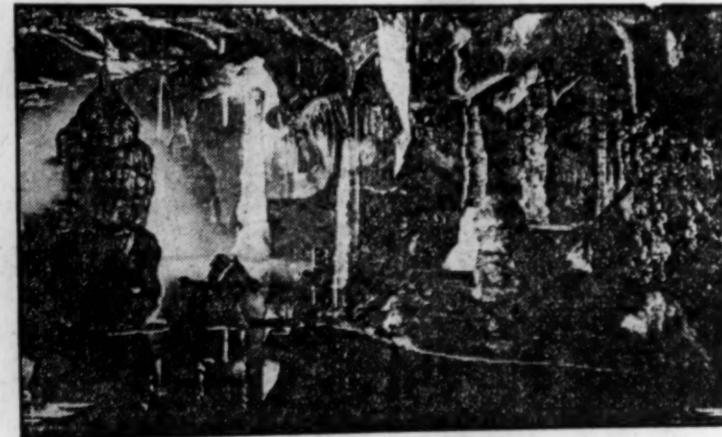
Paths about cliffs offer pedestrian abundant rewards in interesting trees and flowers and in picturesque views

MARSHFIELD ALL READY FOR THE ANNUAL PAGEANT

MARSHFIELD, Mass.—Arrangements are being made for the annual pageant of the Brant Rock and Ocean Bluff colonists to be held on Aug. 25-27. Following the Marshfield fair the week of Aug. 20 will be an old home week for former Marshfield residents.

All kinds of athletic sports have been arranged and there will be an industrial parade. The following committees have been chosen: Executive committee, John W. Dorey, chairman; C. Battle, secretary; S. G. Capen, treasurer; C. J. Sprague, E. P. Fitzgibbons, E. A. M. Sumner, S. C. Randall, M. E. Murray, H. D. McGray, A. M. Dorey; parade committee, A. L. Simmons, A. N. Dorey, E. J. Beattie, E. L. Cox, William McDermott, E. P. Fitzgibbons, Parker Boyden, H. G. Reid, J. T. Burns, Dr. Bowditch; sports, S. C. Randall, W. K. Raworth; I. H. Randall, A. N. Dorey, H. E. Fitzgibbons, Henry Reeves, J. A. Rein, manager baseball team; music, baby show and fireworks committee, M. E. Murray, William Cuff, William Flanagan, William Murphy, Frank Briggs, Mrs. William Cuff, Mrs. Bert Rice, George Sampson, John W. Dorey, A. L. Simmons; printing and library, John W. Dorey, E. P. Fitzgibbons, H. F. Barrows, E. J. Beattie; dancing, Mrs. W. K. Raworth, Mrs. Mae Stetson, Miss Alice Randall, Miss Sadie Hill; collection committee, A. M. Dorey, C. H. Sprague, A. L. Simmons, Mrs. S. G. Capen; entertainment, E. P. Fitzgibbons, M. E. Murray, E. J. Beattie, C. L. Sprague; prize committee, John W. Dorey, T. G. Reid, Frank Briggs.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE IS ENACTED



(Copyright, 1911. Reproduced by permission.)
Visitor to Cox's cave at Cheddar sees stalactites take shapes of unexampled weirdness

MR. TAFT MAY SEE FLEET MANEUVERS AT PROVINCETOWN

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—It is reported here that President Taft may sail over from Beverly in the Sylph to review the North Atlantic fleet during the aeroplane practise scheduled for Monday and Tuesday.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Eben Winthrop will be a guest of the fleet on Tuesday. He is going to represent Secretary George von L. Meyer in presenting the battleship Michigan with a trophy for general efficiency in the battleship class.

SALEM, Mass.—The battleships Maine, Mississippi, Idaho and Missouri arrived in Salem bay Friday. They will re-

main until Monday morning, when the fleet will weigh anchor and return to Provincetown.

Upward of 1500 men of the four ships enjoyed leave of absence on shore. Every thing possible will be done to make their sojourns pleasant.

PUPILS' WORK EXHIBITED
QUINCY, Mass.—The Quincy summer school held an exhibition of its work in the city council chamber Friday afternoon and evening. There were displayed 100 exhibits of vegetables and flowers. The sewing, cooking and sloyd work was well represented.

AFTER HIGH COST OF LIVING
WASHINGTON—The bureau of labor is conducting a country-wide investigation of the range of retail prices of commodities of life during the last 10 years. The results will not be fully known for probably a year.

Silks THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty SILK STORE.
46 TEMPLE PLACE.
Boston, Mass.

WE GIVE 24 GREEN TRADING STAMPS

4 MINUTES BY TUNNEL TO
HENRY SIEGEL CO.
NEAREST STORE TO SOUTH
STATION

Largest and Finest Restaurant in New England.

Music 12 to 2

Become a Member of Our FURNITURE CLUB
Membership in our Furniture Club will enable you to
purchase your furniture in price on the Monthly
Payment Plan for less than cash price elsewhere.
If you need \$25 or \$500 worth of goods from any of our
Home-Fitting Departments you can get them now at
August Sale price by joining our Club and pay for
them by the month.
Write or consult the manager of our Contract Department,
Fourth Floor, who will be pleased to give full details.

No Other Furniture Sale in Boston Like This

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

\$40 3-Piece \$25 While
Parlor Suites 25 Suites
Last

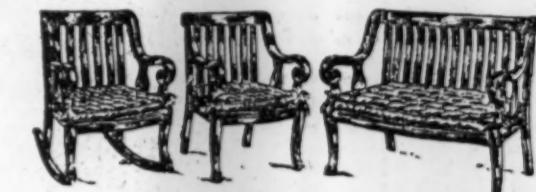
A manufacturer to show his appreciation for the enormous business we gave him allowed us 25 suites at almost half-price. Same suites we have formerly sold at \$40.00.

\$75 Suites.....\$48.50 \$100 Suites.....\$69.50
\$125 Suites.....75.00 \$150 Suites.....85.00

OSTERMOOR MATTRESSES

Monday and Tuesday
\$18.00 to \$23.95
Kinds

Ostermoor
We can hardly hope to be able to duplicate this price again. Hotel style, round corners, 50 pounds in weight, in two sizes, 66x80, 66x84. Found, French Ostermoor, always \$30. \$18.50



\$10 Genuine
Mahogany
Rockers
\$3.95

We offer these for Monday and Tuesday only and better get your order in early.



This \$60.00
Dresser
\$49.50

Of finest circassian walnut, dust proof throughout. Beautifully finished inside and outside.
Chiffonier.....\$39.50
Toilet Table.....\$35.00
Full Size Beds.....\$45.00

WE EXCHANGE 24 GREEN TRADING STAMPS FOR HAMILTON BONDS AND COUPONS

ASSESSORS HOLD OUTING AT PINES

REVERE, Mass.—The Massachusetts Assessors Association held its fifth annual outing at the Lynnway Club, Point of Pines, Friday afternoon. Albert E. Fales, deputy tax commissioner, and Robert G. Patton, supervisor, were among those present.

The officers present were President Arthur H. Burton of Worcester, Vice-President Asa T. Newhall of Lynn, Secretary John A. Brownell of Fall River, Treasurer Howard B. Coffin of Newton, Executive Committee Edward A. Maxfield of Swampscott, John R. Story of Lynn, Frederick B. Felton of Greenfield, B. S. Tolman of Waltham and Samuel A. Sege of Revere.

NEWS BRIEFS

SEEK OREGON HATCHERY LANDS
SALEM, Ore.—Efforts are being made by Governor West through Senator Chamberlain to secure for the state the control of Tanner creek, upon which is situated the Bonneville central hatchery. The present site is leased from the railroad company. The creek extends into unsurveyed forest reserve lands.

NEW SMELTER FOR DALLAS, TEX.
DALLAS, Tex.—S. H. Ballard, president of the Johnston County Smelting Company of Tishomingo, Okla., announced that plans are nearly completed by his company to erect an electric smelter of 100 tons capacity in Dallas.

GOLD BRICK WORTH \$28,000
RED BLUFF, Cal.—A gold brick weighing 110 pounds and valued at \$28,000, representing the output of the Midas mine for July was shipped to the United States mint in San Francisco recently by the Bank of Tehama county.

PEPPERMINT CROP IS SHORT
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—There will be a reduction of about one third in the peppermint yield of northern Indiana and southern Michigan this year, it is said. Consequently peppermint oil will command not less than \$5.25 per pound on the market in the near future.

GRAIN CONTESTS FOR CHILDREN
MADISON, Wis.—Twenty-one thousand young people will compete at 45 of the county fairs to be held in Wisconsin this fall for \$16,000 in prizes offered for the best exhibits of grain grown by boys or girls under 18.

PLAN NEW GEORGIA LINE SURVEY
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—The preliminary work for the new railroad to be built from this city to Cochran, Ga., is progressing nicely and the first survey will be made in the near future.

PORTERVILLE (CAL) DEPOT
PORTERVILLE, Cal.—Porterville is to have the long-desired railroad station from the Southern Pacific railroad. Work on the building will be started next spring.

STATEHOOD BILL GOES TO MR. TAFT
WASHINGTON—Speaker Clark and Vice-President Sherman on Friday signed the bill for the admission of territories of New Mexico and Arizona. It now goes to the President, who is expected to return it with a veto message, declaring his opposition to the judicial recall provision of the Arizona constitution.

GOV. DIX IN SHAM BATTLE
PINE CAMP, N. Y.—A hill occupied by Governor John A. Dix and his staff and defended by the Blue army, was the object of a spirited attack by the Red forces in mimic warfare here Friday.

BOILEAU GAVE FRENCH VERSE FORM

Famous Satirist Chose Horace as Model and His "Art of Poetry" Is Considered as Authoritative as "Ars Poetica" of the Romans

IT IS the fashion of the Anglo-Saxon

to think of Louis XIV, as chiefly concerned with himself and very little for the good of France. But one of the leading critics of French literature remarking that Louis took upon himself not only the government but the regulation of the taste of the French people, says that the monarch held in a profound aversion everything low and trivial. Costumes, furniture, buildings, amusements, the language, manners, everything must have that "noble and majestic air" that alone pleased the grand monarch. The paintings of Teniers, for example, were his special abhorrence, with their scenes from the life of the common people. If the artificial direction of the genius of his time by virtue of his royal prerogative gave to French art of the time and since then a scrupulousness of finish which is foreign to the genius of other nations, nevertheless the exquisite perfectness of things French is a contribution to the sum of race expression which we could ill afford to miss, and Louis' part in it must not be overlooked.

NEWS BRIEFS (Continued from page 1)

sublime constituting the humor. Scarron reduced to the levels of youth, to the dignities of kings and heroes; Boileau reduced to the regions of the epic the adventures of a hair dresser.

The nature of Boileau is reflected in his writing. Destined in youth for the law he has a definiteness, a clean-cut finish and exactitude in all that he writes which does not connote a free poetic frenzy. He is formally perfect, often charming; but not graceful, and not warm, not rising to sublimities. Has any one possessed of the critical faculty ever been enough without self-consciousness to write in a truly inspirational mood? The critics of the world have their place; the output of greater genius can bear the pruning hook; and if the critic dwarfs a lowlier growth by indiscriminate slashing, the advantage to the great ones of his mortuary knife perhaps averted.

Boileau was redoubtable in his day, but yet beloved. He was above all courageous, and frank and honest. His home, Racine, was a hotel where any one was welcome; and where each paid his scot in wit and clever sayings. There is a story of how Racine, the long-time friend of Boileau, used to strive to keep him in order when they went to the theater, so responsive was the clever satirist to the fun, was it intentionally funny or some soleil absurdity of dulness. Of the men of the time La Fontaine dreamed, Molire observed and thought, Racine listened to the sighing of his heart, says Paul Albert, but Boileau alone gave himself up to the present moment. This explains his sound common sense, the quality which runs throughout his "Art of Poetry." He demands always in the poet "le bon sens." Yet it is Boileau who has given us the monarch in spite of his dislike of purely critical writing.

Boileau came from a family of low

origin and he had little training in youth, though some schooling. Perhaps this is why the Academicians shun him out for so long. It was at the insistence of the King that at last Boileau was formally admitted—to his own secret amusement; for as he said they were nearly all men of only mediocre achievement. Another reason for their aloofness may have been the fluent satire which the writings of some of them had drawn from the poet's pen. His earliest works were the satires in verse, which dared to relegate to the place where posterity has set them many men that stood high in favor at the time. Twenty editions of these were published within two years.

Boileau stands first of all as the man

who cast French verse into pure form.

He chose Horace for his master and pondered the Latin poet deeply. His own

"Art of Poetry" became for the French

language what the "Ars Poetica" was to the Latin. Pope's "Essay on Criticism," says one English reviewer is a magnificent imitation of the maxims of Boileau.

"Nothing is beautiful that is not true;

"Truth alone is lovely,"

which is very far from the maxim of the modern apostle of common sense who takes trouble over reproducing what is ugly because he thinks it is true.

Courageous Critic

Albert finds that Boileau, like Racine, made a mistake to adopt the task set them by the King of writing a history of his reign. Boileau says he undertook the "glorious employ" of history, abandoning the art of poetry. Afterward he came back to poetry, and found his muse sulky. "He had cultivated her by rather painful cares, at best, and after his recalcitrancy he found that his hardly earned skillfulness had deserted him, and so his last work is cold and formal, by comparison with his own middle period."

Boileau was true to his convictions, and when Racine's "Phaedre" had proved a failure with the many he still affirmed it a masterpiece. It took courage to contest the supreme genius of Chapelain, whose name we scarcely recall today—we who look at French literature in hasty survey; yet Chapelain was a commanding figure of his time, and it was none other than he who had in charge the list of the talented folk commended to royal munificence. Boileau dared tell the King to his face that the royal verses were worthless, and stood for his own opinion in matters of literary usage against King and court aided by Racine himself.

It was one of Boileau's rather narrow

CHICAGO IN READINESS FOR OPENING OF AERO MEET AT GRANT PARK

(Continued from page one)

their plans secretly and have brought out a reconstructed Wright racer, similar to the wonderfully fast machine Walter Brookins smashed at Belmont park last year, just before the Gordon Bennett cup race. Brookins will drive this speedy aeroplane.

Glenn Curtiss has entered several machines, while the Moisant fliers, in Moisant monoplanes, also are entered.

The machines and aviators entered in the meet follow:

Curtiss—Lincoln Beachey, James Ward, Hugh Robinson, Charles K. Hamilton, John J. Frisbie, Earle L. Ovington, Eugene Ely, Capt. Paul W. Beck, C. C. Witmer.

Wright—Andrew Drew, C. P. Rodgers, Lewis Mitchell, Walter Brookins, Philip O. Parmalee, J. C. Turpin, Leon Bonney, A. L. Welsh, Howard Gill and Frank O. Coffey.

Moisant—Rene Simon, Rene Barrier, St. Croix Johnstone.

Bleriot—Earle L. Ovington, J. A. Cummings, Ladis Lewkewicz.

Baldwin—Thomas S. Baldwin, J. C. Mars, William R. Badger, Lee Hammond.

In addition to these, J. A. D. McCurdy is entered with a McCurdy machine, Charles F. Willard with a Willard, Arthur Stone with a Queen monoplane, James V. Martin with a Grahame-White, Tom Sopwith with a Howard-Wright, George Mestach with a Morane monoplane, W. G. Beatty with a Burgess-Wright, and Charles F. Walsh with a Curtiss-Farman.

One late entry which possesses considerable interest is that of Captain Beck, U. S. A., eighteenth infantry, who has secured a leave of absence and will enter the contests as an individual.

Captain Beck is one of the instructors at the United States aviation school at College Park, Md., and is regarded as one of the ablest aviators in the army.

The enormous 70,000 capacity stadium, the hangars filled to the doors with splendid aeroplanes; the pylons above the ground; the score and bulletin boards; signal corps code; judges and press stand, tents and equipment, all combine to make an inspiring sight.

Running into the press stand are telegraph and telephone cables, by which the news of the meet will be flashed all over the country and the world. The wireless station is also in readiness.

For nearly a week every railroad running into Chicago has been sending extra rolling stock to distant points to carry the thousands of excursionists who are coming to the meet.

Led by the Chicago Association of Commerce, scores of business houses and buildings throughout the city are decorated from top to bottom in honor of "Aviation Week," so designated by official act of the city council.

Twenty thousand children will witness the events set aside for the especial benefit of the Chicago Playgrounds Association.

Harold F. McCormick, chairman of the executive committee of the meet, is president of the playgrounds association, and under the guidance of the officers and employees, 10,000 children will be on hand Monday.

Divided into squads of 50 each, in charge of a special attendant, this relay will be brought from the playgrounds and vacation schools. Each will have attached to his or her wrist a tag bearing the name and the division, so that none may get lost.

On the following day 10,000 more from the settlement houses and orphan homes, similarly tagged and guided, will be the guests of the management.

Chicago's Board of Trade will take a day off on Wednesday and attend the meet in a body and other days of the meet will be nominated in honor of the various states adjoining Illinois, when their governors, staffs and families will be guests of honor.

Governor Deneen and staff, of Illinois, and the state Legislature, will have an especially gala day.

A feature of interest to the public is the fact that by an agreement entered into by the managers of the meet and the ticket brokers of Chicago, the latter will handle tickets for the meet at

President of Aviation
Meet Association That
Financed Chicago Events



(Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago)

JAMES E. PLEW

PROGRAM OF OPENING DAY

3:30 p. m.—Exhibition flying. Duration contest; prizes of \$400, \$300, \$200, \$125, \$60.11. Winner of this event will be the aeroplane which remains in the air the longest during official flying hours according to rules.

4 p. m.—Speed contest for monoplanes. Total prize of \$1000.

4:15 p. m.—From standing start, first heat, 4 machine. Time limit 40 minutes.

4:35 p. m.—Speed contest for biplanes. Total prize \$1000.

5:30 p. m.—Cross-country over water; total prizes \$3000. Twenty-four miles (18 laps). Course for these events will be the same as the 1910 meet.

6 to 7 p. m.—Altitude hour. Total prizes \$2000. Winner will be one attaining greatest altitude, and also highest up in seconds within the hour, regardless of time of start.

strictly box office prices, without one cent of premium.

ST. LOUIS—Harry N. Atwood will play on his flight to the Atlantic ocean from St. Louis Monday morning, he announced today. As a preliminary before leaving Missouri he will circle the city to win a prize offered by a newspaper. Atwood plans to start on his cross-country flight between 8 and 12 o'clock. His first stop will be Springfield, Ill.

LENOX, Mass.—O. D. Seavey has offered a prize of \$1000 to the aviator who flies from the aviation field near Boston to the Aspinwall hotel here during the Harvard-Boston meet two weeks hence.

Marting to Try Monoplane

Among the monoplanes entered for the Harvard-Boston meet the new and comparatively untried American Queen aeroplanes are regarded as certain to prove important factors in the speed and distance contests, for with the announcement today of the entry of another 100 horsepower racing flier that make, they exceed in number of entries all other single types of monoplanes.

James V. Martin is the man who has confidence in the American-built machine and is ready to test it thoroughly in the big meet. He learned his profession in Grahame-White's school and has hitherto flown only the Farman-White planes.

The passenger-carrying contests promise to be one of the greatest features of the Harvard-Boston meet and since it has become generally known that such contests will be undertaken by the foremost aviators, including Grahame-White, Weymann, Tabuteau, Sopwith and Atwood, the management has been flooded with applications from people who desire to be passengers.

It is now thought probable that the Wright brothers will be represented at the coming meet unconditionally and by some of their best fliers, including Brookins, Parmalee, Turpin, Welsh and Coffey.

Maurice Tabuteau and Charles T. Weymann are due in New York today, coming from France, where they have just returned from a vacation in Newfoundland and the provinces, will preach Sunday at St. Ann's mission in Revere. The Rev. Mr. Bigelow will preach at St. Johns.

ABINGTON

J. William Beal of Hanover has been awarded a contract for the building of the memorial bridge at Island grove, which is to commemorate the bicentennial anniversary of the old town of Abington, now Abington, Whitman and Rockland, which occurs in 1912.

RANDOLPH

The Rev. E. E. Williams of the Baptist church has accepted a call to the Baptist church at West Roxbury and he will assume his new duties on the third Sunday in September.

HOLBROOK

The Randolph & Holbrook Electric Light Company, which is to light the streets of the town, has commenced to string wires. The work will be finished in about four weeks.

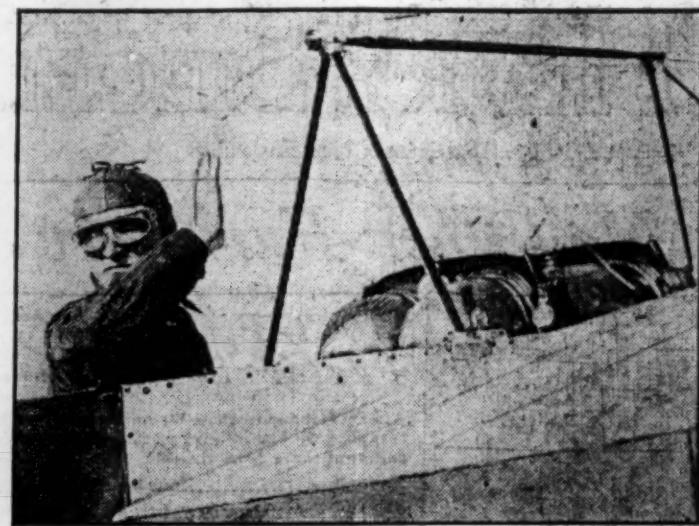
WITMER

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational church have completed plans for their annual outing at Nantasket next Saturday.

Those who appreciate what title examination involves appreciate also the need of a guaranty back of the work done by the examiner and conveyancer.

OFFICES AT 70 STATE STREET, BOSTON

ST. CROIX JOHNSTONE READY TO FLY



(Photo by Apeda Studio, New York)

Moisant aviator giving signal to "let go" on record-breaking flight of 4h. 2m. without stop

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CHELSEA

Miss Grace F. Andrews, chairman of the home garden committee, is greatly pleased with the success of the work, which this year is experimental and announces the first exhibition to be held at the city hall, Sept. 16.

Secretary John D. Smith of the Republican ward and city committee has sent list of approved names to the board of control asking for their appointment as precinct officers.

A large number of petitions for edge-stones and sidewalks has been received by the board of control this week, but all have been referred to city engineer James A. O'Brien.

QUINCY

The Young Peoples Society of the Swedish Lutheran church held a lawn party at the home of August Viden on Penns Hill Friday evening.

The Wollaston Tennis Club will play a team match with the Y. M. C. A. team of Abington upon the grounds of the Wollaston Golf Club this afternoon.

The Rev. Edward Norton, pastor emeritus of the Bethany Congregational church, preaches at the First Presbyterian church Sunday.

NEEDHAM

William H. Holmes of Hubbardston, Mass., has been appointed principal of the Avery school at Needham Heights to succeed Henry T. Prario, who has gone to Lexington.

Plans are being perfected for the cutting up into building lots and development of two of the largest estates in the center of the town, the Bowers estate on Highland avenue and the Richwagen property on Highland avenue and Rosemary street.

LEXINGTON

At the First Parish (Unitarian) church Sunday the Rev. John Mills Wilson, pastor of the church, will occupy the pulpit.

Fred Jones, Henry Spaulding and Sherman Hall are now at Camp Durrell in Friendship, Me., with a party of Y. M. C. A. boys from Stoneham, Newton, Arlington and South Framingham.

ROCKLAND

The Central Labor Union has appointed a committee to arrange for its annual outing at Ridge Hill grove on Labor day.

The woman's auxiliary of the Firemen's Relief Association will hold a meeting at the central fire station Tuesday evening.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The registrars of voters have certified to the names of voters upon the nomination papers of Frederic M. Hersey, candidate on the Republican ticket for senator from the first senatorial district; Ebene S. S. Keith, Republican candidate for councillor, and Edward T. Morse, Republican candidate for representative.

WINTHROP

The Rev. Charles W. Henry, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, who has just returned from a vacation in Newfoundland and the provinces, will preach Sunday at St. Ann's mission in Revere. The Rev. Mr. Bigelow will preach at St. Johns.

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Chairman of Executive Committee in Charge of Chicago Flying Exhibit



(Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago)

HAROLD F. MCCORMICK

HANSON

The Hanson Library Association has elected: President, Fred Q. Barker; vice-president, Miss Evie W. Drew; treasurer, Abbie J. Clark; clerk and librarian, Mary J. Drew; assistant librarian, Miss Evie W. Drew; directors, Otis L. Bonney, John Seates, Frank Bourne, Evie W. Drew, Mary E. Arnold; trustee of book fund for three years, Lucy J. Bryer; janitor, Arthur E. Wills.

MELROSE

The Democratic city committee held its first meeting of the year at headquarters Friday evening, Charles J. Barton presiding. Plans were made for several rallies during the fall campaign.

Mary C. Spaulding camp, Daughters of Veterans, is planning a reception to the patriotic societies of the city for next Thursday evening.

WALTHAM

The G. A. R. band is to play at the concert on Fox island in the Charles river tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of the Metropolitan park commission.

Dorothy Brewer chapter, D. A. R., is to meet at the summer home of Mrs. Adeline A. Blandin at Salem, Sept. 14 to plan its program for the year.

EVERETT

The city government, at one of its meetings early in the fall, will be asked by a recently formed citizens' committee to take over land bounded by the Revere Beach boulevard, Second, Spring and Garden streets for park purposes, to be laid out with playgrounds and shrubbery.

COCHESSETT

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will hold a supper and entertainment in the vestry Wednesday evening, Aug. 23.

NORWELL

The Rev. Melvin S. Nash of North Hanover will preach at the Universal church at Assinippi tomorrow in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Wallace W. Rose who is on a vacation in New Hampshire.

WITMER

The residents have petitioned the selectmen to call a special town meeting for the extension of the water mains to this place.

CIT-F-X F

The members of the South Hingham fire department are to hold a field day at Ridge Hill grove at West Norwell Saturday afternoon and evening, Aug. 26.

HANOVER

The Center Hanover fire department has decided to postpone its annual field day which was to have been held at Center Hanover on Labor day to Columbus day.

The assessors announce that the tax rate this year will be \$18.20 on \$1000 as against \$18.40 last year.

STONEHAM

The High School Alumni Association has appointed a committee comprising Fred E. Nickerson, Ralph R. Patch, Mrs. Bernard Cogan, Luther W. Hill and William B. Snow, to solicit subscriptions from graduates for the purpose of increasing the loan fund established to give worthy boys and girls advanced education.

BROCKTON

The Brockton Factory Association expects to gain official possession of the property on Court street, on which the factory will be located today. W. F. Barlow, architect, has been engaged to make preliminary plans.

REVERE

The value of the taxable real estate in Revere is \$17,619,612 and the personal property \$1,192,666 making a total of \$18,725,491 which is an increase over last year's appraisal of \$2,005,879. The number of polls assessable is 5480, which is 251 in excess of last year.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

At the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday the Rev. Leonard Oechslin will preach.

STONINGTON

The annual tournament at the Arlington Heights Tennis Club opened today.

MIDDLEBORO

WOOL BILL GOES TO BOTH HOUSES WHERE IT WILL BE PASSED

(Continued from page one)

House, where the President is expected to veto it.

After fixing 20 per cent ad valorem as the duty on raw wool and charging the wool classification so as to conform to the language of the House bill the agreement on other features became a matter of detail. At times there were sharp differences of opinion, but at no time was a disagreement on that measure threatened.

The change in classification has the effect of fixing a flat duty on all wools and while it reduces the rates on ordinary wools from 35 per cent as provided in the Senate bill, and increases those of the House bill from 20 per cent, it also increases the rates on carpet wools from 10 per cent, as provided in the Senate bill, to the 20 per cent fixed by the conferees.

In most respects the duties on the manufacturers of wool were increased over the rates in the House bill and reduced below those in the Senate bill, so as to make them correspond with the raw wool rates, but in some instances they were made higher than those in either measure.

A rate of 20 per cent on noils and wastes was agreed to, while a rate of 34 per cent was determined upon for combed wool and tops, including roving and roping, and of 39 per cent on yarns.

There was a compromise in the matter of classification on cloths, dress goods, clothing, webbings, blankets and flannels. In the House bill these subjects were covered in five paragraphs, whereas Mr. La Follette in the bill as adopted by the Senate embraced all in one paragraph.

As the subject will be covered in the conference report blankets and flannels will be treated in one paragraph with a rate of 30 per cent—the House rate—while the other articles are made dutiable at the rate of 49 per cent, which is an increase over the House rate of from 4 to 14 per cent, and a reduction from the Senate rate of 6 per cent.

This paragraph will cover cloths, net fabrics, unwoven felts, women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, readymade clothing, shawls, webbings, flannels, rings, laces and embroideries.

A similar compromise was effected on carpets, resulting in fixing three classes instead of one, as in the Senate bill, and nine classes, as in the House bill. Class one, by the compromise, includes anibusson, axminster, moquette, chenille, saxon, wilton, tourney, velvet carpets, and oriental, berlin and similar rugs, and the rate is fixed at 50 per cent, which is 15 per cent higher than the Senate rate and 10 per cent higher than the House rate on most of the articles.

On the second class of carpets the rate was made 40 per cent. It includes Brussels carpets and velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, against 30 and 35 per cent in the House bill and 35 in the Senate bill.

The third class rate of 30 per cent is made to cover tapestry Brussels, treble in grain, druggets, and carpetings not otherwise provided for. These are the cheaper carpets, and the House bill fixed a rate of from 25 to 30 per cent on them, while the Senate rate was 35 per cent.

The bill was so amended as to require that the proposed law shall take effect Oct. 1 instead of Jan. 1, as was provided in the Senate and House measures.

The conference was held with open doors, which was practically unprecedented.

CAMBRIDGE MAN APPOINTED DEAN

Thomas B. Ford of 46 Holyoke street, Cambridge, until recently superintendent of Swampscott schools, leaves today for Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, to become dean of Lincoln Memorial University. Mr. Ford received his education at Warrensburg Seminary and Chicago University and has studied at Harvard.

Before coming to Cambridge, Mr. Ford was a teacher and superintendent in Missouri, his native state. He will be succeeded in Swampscott by Eldridge Smith of Ghent, N. Y., a graduate of Syracuse University. Mr. Smith has studied at the Harvard summer school.

MARKED DOWN

\$18	Alfred Benjamin Suits	13.50
\$20	Alfred Benjamin Suits	15.00
\$25	Alfred Benjamin Suits	18.75
\$30	Alfred Benjamin Suits	22.50
\$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50 Four-in-hand Ties	1.50	
\$5.00 Four-in-hand Ties	3.50	
\$2.50 and \$2.00 Shirts	1.15	

Richardson's

388 WASHINGTON ST.

REAL ESTATE TALKS

The Fourth in a Series of Articles by a Well-Known Boston Land Developer

Some persons seem to think that the real estate developer has a golden stream of money flowing into his coffers 365 days in the year; that all that is necessary for him to do is to buy any piece of land, cut it into lots, and everybody will rush with money in hand to purchase these lots as soon as they are put on to the market. It is more often the case that the developer waits several years before the original money he put into the land comes back into his pocket, and several years longer before he begins to realize any profit.

The developer who runs three, four or more sales at the same time throughout New England must have heavy financial backing or it would be utterly impossible to do business at all.

The developer offers to prospective purchasers an opportunity to buy camp or bungalow lots, seashore lots or a residential site for a small amount of money as a first payment and as little as 50 cents for weekly payment, but he must meet his own bills promptly and not on a basis of \$5 down and 50 cents a week.

Laborers, who are making the improvements, the salesmen, who are selling the property, the engineers, who are surveying and making plans of the same, the perfecting of the title and various other bills must be paid with ready cash or the developer cannot continue in business. We have yet to hear of salaries being paid on the easy payment plan.

Many customers buy lots and feel perfectly confident of carrying out their contract and paying a certain amount each week, but as time goes on this payment gradually dwindles until it is completely nothing.

Let us cite one instance that you may understand clearly this side of the case:

A customer originally bought three lots, the purchase price of which was \$300, payable \$10 down and \$1 a week, no interest to be charged if the amount was paid within two years from the date of the purchase. But if the principle was not paid in full by that time then interest was to be reckoned at the rate of 6 per cent on the balance remaining unpaid from the date of the contract. The records show that this customer made the payments regularly each week for about four months; at that time it fell to an average of \$3 a month, for a period of about three months, then again it fell to an average of \$2 a month, and finally it was 50 cents a month, the same being paid at different intervals from one to four months apart. The lots were sold five years ago, and to date the customer has paid in about \$125. And after being carried along by the company when he was not working or under other circumstances, he has decided at this date that he will not continue the payments, even in spite of the fact that a customer owning land adjoining the lots he bought sold his lots less than a year ago for cash at \$350 each.

And why did this customer allow his payments to become less and less and to be made at longer intervals apart and finally cease entirely? Here are some of the reasons the collector gives:

"Could not see any one." "Door locked." "He says he has no money." "He is out of work," etc.

The above is only one of a hundred cases, and nearly every developer can open his books and show you where he has exercised the utmost leniency with his customer.

Some people say that real estate developers, or "sharks" as they call them, make most profit by lapsing or foreclosing instalment sales, and at the first opportunity, when a customer does not make his payments regularly, they will lapse the sale. This we want to emphatically deny, and we want to show you why it is not true.

For instance on the above case, let us consider for a moment how much profit there was in the amount of money paid in by this customer in the five years. Out of that amount, must be deducted, a proportionate share of the collector's salary and expenses for the five years, bookkeeping for the same period, salesman's salary and commission, general advertising, and other smaller items. Do you, honestly think that the developer has made any money on the transaction, after the above expenses are paid? Do you even think the amount paid in will meet these expenses?

Then again consider this point, that during the time the developer was keeping these lots out of the open market he may have had opportunities to sell them for cash, but because they were contracted to this first party, the developer lost the opportunity, and lost it solely because he was lenient, and giving the original purchaser more than a fair chance, even in the face of the reports sent in by the collector, which in most instances were far from satisfactory. This customer did not fulfill his part of the contract, and now because he has not lived up to his agreement, he wants to put the blame on the other fellow, and will try to keep others who intend to buy land, from doing so, and to give every developer a "knock."

In addition to fair competition among developers a developer often has to contend with personal feeling among the men who live in the town or city in which he is developing property, should he happen to be an outsider. The local men having lived here all their lives and not seeing the opportunity that was

M. E. STONE SAYS HE CRITICIZED PERKINS, NOT KNOWING FACTS

(Continued from page one)

offered seem jealous of the success of the new developer if he in any way creates a demand for the property and sells it rapidly. We do not say that this is always the case, but it is the rule rather than the exception. And also the cudgel is taken up by the people living near or adjoining the property that is being developed. These people lose sight of the fact that in creating a demand for that property the developer is also creating a demand for all the adjoining property, and in many cases these adjoining property owners are able to dispose of their holdings at a figure far above any they had even dreamed of.

Another point that is often overlooked by the people of the town or city is the fact that before the development was started this property was assessed as acreage property, but as soon as it is cut up into lots it is assessed as improved property, and the taxes on the same will therefore put more money into the town treasury.

The amount of money paid by the developer to the original owner for the land does not represent all that the land costs before it is even put into the market, because a large outlay of money is necessary before the land is ready to be sold, and in addition to these amounts must be added the cost of improvements, which really represents what the land costs the developer, but this does not include the cost of selling the land.

Examination and perfecting of the title is another big expense in many cases. If a developer was not absolutely sure of his title, no matter how desirable the land or the location, it would be costly for him to buy at any price. The perfecting of the title not only protects the developer's interests, but also the interests of each and every purchaser of lots on that property.

Some people seem to think that because the work was made in seven days, a big tract of land of 40 or more acres should have all improvements made in as short a space of time. This, to say the least, is unreasonable, and because developers cannot accomplish this sales are often lost.

There are some so-called developers who build the streets on their developments by simply running a plough through the middle of them, and bushing it over. Very naturally this is quickly done. It takes some developers on other properties from two to six years to complete the improvements.

If they had not secured it," he said, "a single man, Andrew Carnegie, would today dominate the steel industry of the world."

He admitted, however, that even after the pools were discontinued the steel manufacturers would get together and talk over the trade generally.

"There has been no 'destructive competition' since 1897, despite the dissolution of these agreements," he added. "Things have changed since then, and now there is no competition."

Mr. Temple declared that much credit for the change was due Charles M. Schwab, whom he called the "greatest harmonizer in the steel business."

Oakleigh Thorne, testifying before the committee on Friday, said that the run on the Trust Company of America, Oct. 23, 1907, resulted from the publication of newspaper stories attributed to George W. Perkins.

He said that the first intimation he had that plans were afoot to "save" his company came from the morning papers of Oct. 23, the day the run started, which was used as an argument with Theodore Roosevelt for permitting the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Thorne added that J. Pierpont Morgan came to the rescue of the trust company after it had been imperiled.

Mr. Thorne made the startling statement that when Mr. Morgan, Mr. Perkins, George B. Cortelyou, then secretary of the treasury and special emissary of Mr. Roosevelt, Judge Gary and other financiers met late in the night of Oct. 22 in the Manhattan hotel and devised a means of "saving" the Trust Company of America, he, as president of that company, did not even know that the meeting was being held, or that anybody considered it necessary to save his institution from anything.

More than this, he told the Stanley committee that only a few hours before on the same night he had explained the conditions of his company to Mr. Perkins and a Mr. Davidson at their request, and, as he thought, satisfied them that it was perfectly solvent. When they left him they said not a word about any conference that was to be held to "save" it from failure.

"Amazed" was the word he used to describe his feelings when a crowd began to gather in front of the trust company the next morning. He said he was at a loss to understand the cause of the sudden loss of confidence in it until he happened to pick up a copy of a New York newspaper and read an article in which Mr. Perkins was quoted as saying that his company was regarded by the financiers as the critical point of the panic.

WORCESTER RAIL VETO BY MAYOR

WORCESTER, Mass.—Mayor James Logan vetoed on Friday a franchise granted by the board of aldermen to the Worcester Consolidated street railway for a location of new tracks in Providence street extension to Granite street. In the franchise the tracks are given a location in the center of the street, but the mayor thinks a better location is on the west side of the street near a fence which surrounds the athletic field of Worcester Academy.

The vote for grand lodge officers was as follows: Grand Exalted Ruler, Harry H. Pace, Memphis; G. S. George E. Bates, Jersey City; G. T. William E. Gales, Anacostia, Md.; G. E. L. K. Stewart, E. Hoyt, Boston; G. E. L. K., William E. Leonard, Philadelphia; G. I. G. David Trescan, New York city; G. O. F. H. Warren, Detroit; G. M. E., Dr. R. E. Jones, Richmond, Va.; G. E. J. Jones, Chicago; G. E. Q. Clay Smith, Washington, D. C.

NEGRO ELKS END CONVENTION WITH ANNUAL OUTING

Closing their week's convention, the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World are today having the annual outing at Spring Park Grove in Wellesee.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER PASSES AWAY

CAMDEN, N. J.—Congressman Henry Clay Loudenslager passed away in his home at Paulsboro, Gloucester county, today. With the exception of 10 years spent in business in Philadelphia he had long been a factor in New Jersey politics. He had been a member of the House since the fifty-third Congress and was secretary of the Republican congressional committee in charge of the eastern headquarters since 1906.

The Scene Northwest

Round-trip Summer Tourist fares. See Order of Elks. Priced at \$1400 square miles of mountain country, over 6000 miles of rivers, 250 lakes, hotels and camps. Park train tours. "See America First." Address W. A. Seward, Gen. Agt., Great Northern Railway, 204 Washington st., Boston.—Adv.

MR. UNDERWOOD FOR SECOND PLACE ON TICKET SEEMS LIKELY

(Continued from page one)

the record when the committee met to day.

Mr. Stone's letter indicated that the panic of 1907, particularly the run on the Trust Company of America, of which Mr. Thorne was president, was precipitated by George W. Perkins. The letter declared that Mr. Perkins had admitted that his statement, which was issued to the press, was hurtful, but justified on the ground that it was necessary to center public attention on the Trust Company of America and the Knickerbocker Trust Company, in order that many other banks might not be involved.

Mr. Stone in his telegram today says that the letter "was written under what proved to be a misapprehension of the facts" and asks that he be allowed a hearing. It was decided to put Mr. Stone on the stand after the committee takes its recess following adjournment of Congress.

The workings of the pools and "gentlemen's agreements," that were prevalent in the steel trade up to 1905, were explained to the committee today by W. C. Temple of Pittsburgh, who was commissioner of the steel plate pool, the structural steel pool and the steel shafting pool.

Mr. Temple declared that all pools and agreements ended in 1904, declaring that Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation broke up the practice.

Discussing the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Temple said that H. C. Frick had gone to J. P. Morgan with an option on the Carnegie Steel Plate for \$160,000,000. Mr. Morgan refused to finance one half of the purchase because he said the price was too high. "Six months later he paid \$500,000 paid by the Steel corporation for the Carnegie Company was the best investment he made.

Mr. Temple declared that the \$500,000 paid by the Steel corporation for the Carnegie Company was the best investment he made. When the national convention met in Denver Mr. Bryan had everything his own way.

And now again, a year in advance of the national convention, agents from the East have been investigating political conditions in the South. They have been asking about the political drift down there, about the strength of the various presidential candidates and about Mr. Bryan in particular. When questioned by southern Democrats, these agents have been reluctant to talk, but have said enough to show their friendliness for Mr. Bryan and their dislike for Mr. Wilson.

These visits to the South at present by agents of the eastern democracy indicate that the East is getting apprehensive about Mr. Wilson, and would be glad to check, temporarily at least, his popularity in the South. The East believes he is so thoroughly committed to Bryanism that in another month he will be as radical as Mr. Bryan himself.

The charge of ingratitude against Mr. Wilson has been brought by several members of the conservative wing of the Democratic party in New Jersey. James Smith, Jr., was the first to make it. Mr. Wilson prevented his election to the Senate. James R. Nugent, a former chairman of the state central committee, son-in-law of Mr. Smith, repeats the charge. The vice-chairman of the Democratic national committee is the third man to make the charge.

This renewed criticism of Mr. Wilson by the conservatives of New Jersey is merely another indication that the East regards him as a formidable candidate for the presidential nomination in a year when Democratic victory is easily within the possibilities.

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It is pointed out that excellent connections with the Grand Junction line could be made from the Fitchburg and southern divisions by laying new tracks in the vicinity of Prospect Hill, Somerville.

There are locations which can be secured between the East Cambridge and Prospect Hill stations and in the vicinity of the junction of Somerville, Fitchburg and Medford streets, Somerville.

Under the present arrangement the South station could not possibly accommodate this immense increase of traffic, and to provide for this the plans call for the expansion of the South terminal on the land which it is proposed to make by filling in South Bay and a portion of Ft. Point channel, along which the New Haven has large holdings.

The loop under the South station, which has never been used, would be

Shepard Norwell Company

Winter Street Temple Place Tremont Street

OUR AUGUST SALE OF Specialty Furniture Beds, Bedding, Rugs, Linoleums and Mattings

BEGINS MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14th

A Money Saving Occasion Heretofore Unknown to New England Shoppers.

Coming just at the right time when many people are beginning to plan for furnishing their Winter quarters. You are sure to be interested, because we can truthfully say The Values Are Most Remarkable.

Did you ever take a glimpse at our Furniture Store? The enchanting view from the elevators has been commented upon frequently. Suppose you come this week—there is an incentive offered you to do so.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION—We also take pleasure in announcing that in addition to this sale we will make an extra display of fascinating designs in our **ORIENTAL RUGS** especially adapted to city residences.

INTERIOR DECORATION

This section of our store is daily receiving new Fall Novelties in **UPHOLSTERING FABRICS, WALL PAPERS and DRAPERIES** from celebrated designers, both in this and foreign countries, and with the experienced cooperation of our efficient staff of decorators the best results may be obtained at reasonable expense.

CUSTOMERS DESIRING ANYTHING in this particular branch of our business, which includes **PAINTING, PAPERING, RE-UPHOLSTERING OF FURNITURE, WINDOW SHADES, DRAPERIES, ETC.**, will do well to place orders at once so that the work may be completed, and your home ready for occupancy in the immediate future. Plans and estimates furnished upon request. Telephone OXFORD FOUR THOUSAND—one of our decorators will be at your service.

WOOD MIXTURE

Wood composition is believed by many interior decorators to be the coming material for home adornment. It is something entirely new within two or three years, and its great possibilities are rapidly becoming more apparent, says Good Housekeeping. It is a mixture of wood and vegetable fibers with certain mineral ingredients, molded into the desired form and then baked until hard. It is so impressionable before the baking process that it will take and retain the slightest characteristics of any natural wood even to the graining, and can be stained to represent any decorative wood such as mahogany, oak or Circassian walnut, or any metal. It is light in weight, fireproof, moisture-proof, practically indestructible under any reasonable usage, and when a score or more of pieces are cast from the same mold the individual pieces are much cheaper than those made of the genuine wood that the composition represents. It is used chiefly for wall paneling, moldings, lighting fixtures, brackets, column caps and relief ornaments.

WHEN TRAVELING

Do not burden yourself with too much clothing. This sounds unusual, but like the story that never loses anything in the telling, luggage seldom loses any weight in traveling and it is foolish to burden one's self with more than is needed. Take enough underthings and outer garments to keep fresh and trim in appearance, but it is foolish to take more than you can wear. It only means additional trouble in packing and unpacking. Do not be persuaded into buying cheap souvenirs. It is more sensible to save your money for articles you really desire or need. And do not rush. One is always tempted to do and see everything, but it is far wiser to take matters leisurely and calmly. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

TREASURED FLAG

Mrs. Julia H. Abbott, wife of John H. Abbott of Frederick, Md., considers one of her choicest treasures the small silk flag which her grandmother, Barbara Fritchell, flung to the breeze in 1862, as told in Whittier's poem.—Newark News.

SHE MADE HER FARM KEEP HER

Woman sold produce and took boarders

I KNOW a woman who supports herself comfortably by running a farm and taking a few boarders. Her experience may be helpful to others, writes Christine Terhune Herrick in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

My friend is a little over 40, and is a widow, with not a chick or a child in the world, and no near relatives. Her only possessions are her farm and her farmhouse with perhaps a couple of hundred dollars a year from a small investment. When she was left alone her friends counseled her to sell the farm for what she could get for it and board cheaply somewhere on the proceeds. But she shook her head. "I am going to keep the farm," she said, "and I mean to try to make the farm keep me."

There were about 60 acres of land, a good deal in woodland. The house was over 75 years old, a rambling, comfortable structure in tolerable repair, but with no conveniences beyond a pump in the kitchen and a good range. The heating was done by stoves. The furniture was simple, but satisfactory.

My friend had spent her summers on the farm for a number of years, and country life was not a novelty to her, although she had never before been forced to live by the soil. She sat herself down and studied conditions, she interviewed friends of more experience than she, she went to the library in the nearby town for agricultural papers. Then she wrote to several well-to-do acquaintances in town and asked them if she could supply them with eggs, vegetables and small fruits when her farm was in running order, and backed by their commissions she already possessed.

SAFFRON BUNS

Here is an old Cornish recipe for making saffron buns: Steep two ounces of saffron in water in the oven. Rub dripping candle peel and currants into dry flour; mix with yeast as for bread, using saffron, and water it is steeped in, instead of plain water with it, according to quantity required; bake on oven sheet or baking tin in small buns after letting rise first, as bread.

TOMATO PUREE

In making a tomato puree it will not curdle so easily if the tomato is poured into the milk, says the New York Times. Do it slowly and pour just a little at a time.

FASHIONS AND

FASHIONS WE MAY SEE IN FALL ONE OF THE NEW JACKET SUITS

Marion Morris looks for decided change

Trimmed with black satin and white cloth

THE fashion world owes much during the past season or so to Paul Poiret for his daringness in creating quite the simplest styles in several hundred years. Every other fashion designer has simply had to follow in his footsteps—to a certain degree. But now it looks as though the reign of Poiret was nearing its end. His imitators—many of them Americans—have ruined him by making his styles so extreme.

I am quite sure, writes Marion Morris, that tailored dresses of serge and other light-weight wools will be conspicuous among autumn fashions, as one-piece dresses are good looking and always neat. I feel quite certain about this prediction, as it is rumored everywhere that tailored suits must again give way to a tremendous vogue of topcoats.

Tailored skirts undoubtedly will be both gored and plaited—the latter in clusters near the foot. But I am afraid that women will not be very keen about plaited, even though they were not deep.

The slightly high waistline certainly will be seen, but I do not think it will dominate. However, I think this should be settled by a woman herself, regardless of the rulings of fashion.

"Fashions do not interest me!" exclaimed a friend of mine the other day, when she was ordering a tailored suit for early autumn. "A slightly high waist line is more becoming to me, and I do not care whether the natural waist line is to be worn or not." That woman has good sense. But such women cannot be counted by the thousands.

Aside from the fact that simplicity has been overdone there are many indications that point to a decided change of styles. Taffeta undoubtedly will figure in autumn styles. Parisiennes are also wearing a great deal of silk fringe—even on their petticoats. This denotes a tendency toward fanciful modes.

Laces are being worn on everything—demi-tailored dresses, afternoons and evening gowns. And the laces are arranged in such ways that they give a very elaborate effect. As an example, Venise lace is worn "flat" over black, or a bright color.

The new blouses are very garish, both first-rate timekeepers.—Exchange.

SHORT SKIRTS

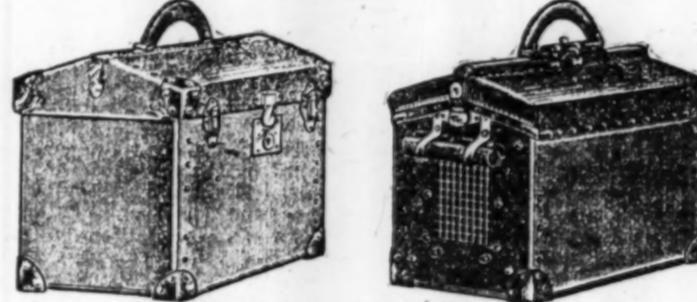
Advices from Paris state that skirts are not to be lengthened, says the New York Tribune. With the exception of the trailing evening gown, they are to be cut the same distance from the ground that they have been all the summer. This makes it necessary for women to wear the smartest, and indeed, the most ultra smart shoes and hose, for never before have these articles of the toilet been allowed so prominent a place, never has the whole foot been exhibited so conspicuously as by the present mode.

SMART WATCHES

Jeweled watches are a toy of the moment. The best of these are enamelled, often in pale pink or pale green, with either one diamond in the center or else surrounded by small diamonds. The smart watch of today has a chain attached and is worn on the neck as a pendant. The face of the watch is, of course, at the back of the ornament. And some of these dainty toys are first-rate timekeepers.—Exchange.

FIBER BAGS COME INTO FAVOR

Vulcanized material strong and does good service in trunks



(Courtesy Josiah Cummings & Son)

Fiber cabin bag (on left), often preferred to steamer trunk, and animal bag, light and sanitary

EVEN men have come to think that the heavy leather suit case they have lugged about may be abandoned for one of less weight without the sacrifice of any masculine virtue. Cheerfully they have labored up hills and along streets, swung on and off cars carrying "a mere trifling" which a woman could hardly lift from the floor. See a man with a neat case of grass or canvas, and no one needs to be told it isn't his. It is always his wife's, or his mother's, or his sister's, or his friend's sister's.

Something not so estimable looking has appeared on the market, and first looking at it askance, paused and now is selecting it in preference. It is made of fiber. Sometimes it is called vulcanized fiber. This fiber is originally a vegetable fiber, but it goes through many processes before it is put on the truck at a railway station and trundled away to the baggage car. According to the encyclopedia, fiber is "a hard, dense, homogeneous substance closely resembling hair in texture, possessing great strength and high insulating properties. It is made by treating specially prepared vegetable fiber with powerful chemical reagents and manipulated with heavy presses, rolls and other machinery. During the chemical process the exterior portion of each separate fiber becomes glutinous, and while in this condition the whole mass is consolidated and becomes homogeneous. The chemicals are afterward carefully extracted and the substance thoroughly cured, dried and seasoned. Being an extremely delicate chemical process, it requires the utmost skill to produce uniformly good results. The machinery required is cumbersome and costly."

Fiber was first made commercially nearly 40 years ago. Being strong, elastic and durable, it was put to many uses about machinery and mechanical contrivances. Not long ago somebody had a bright idea and made it into a suitcase. Then it was made into a trunk. The results were almost more than could have been hoped for. It looks not unlike leather, although a second glance would prove

that it is not. It weighs very little and will stand such throwing and tumbling as it gets on a railroad journey without serious damage. And if the small son of the family finds enjoyment in jumping up and down on it there is no necessity for telling him to "get right down this minute."

Fiber is therefore growing in favor. The correct trunk or suit case of today is as liable to be made of fiber as it is of leather. It is coming to be looked upon as equal to if not superior to leather. Certainly it has its advantages. As a trunk it is easier to handle and wholly as durable and more weight can be put inside without extra charge. As a suit case or telescope it is light, yet can be submitted to the baggage car without fear of its coming out with a hole jabbed through the top. It makes very noisy looking trunks and suit cases. It comes in rich shades of red, black, white, granite, russet, olive, walnut and brown.

This fiber is so strong that it is made into drummers' sample trunks, trunks in which they carry their choicest and most expensive goods, even jewelry samples. Cylinders for private use are made of it; plate, cake and salad drums, some of them are called. They are used by a family moving from town to country or back again. The choice china is easily and quickly packed within and carried in the hand to the place of destination. This saves labor in packing, expressage or excess baggage costs, and, more than all, is a practical guarantee against breakage.

The man who has numerous hats transports them from place to place in a fiber case, and there have been occasions when his sister or wife has been known to pack within it choice millinery.

A cabin bag of fiber is another new thing. It is spacious and trunk like. It will hold a good deal, and is often chosen in preference to a steamer trunk, especially by those who mean, when they get to the other side, to take trips of weeks' duration in which the only baggage they will have is that which they can carry.



AUTUMN suits show generous variety, but short jackets with sashes that are made a little to the left of the front, and skirts that indicate the panel idea make favorite features. The costume shows one of the new jacket suits with trimming of corded silk, combined with black and white. It is cleanly smart and it illustrates many novelties. The black trimming is in the white trimming is cloth, and often utilized in such ways as distinctly new.

The collar can be made either round or square at the back. The skirt is cut in four gores, but the front and side gores are stitched, giving the panel idea. The upper edge can be finished with a belt at the natural waist line or the skirt can be cut two inches above and give a semi-empire effect. The model will be found a good one for all seasonable suitings.

Serge promises to be much used for general wear; the material illustrates in the best style; heavy satins are to have extended vogue for the more dressy costumes and there are always the familiar suitings. Satin with cuffs and cuffs of white broadcloth you make an exceedingly smart costume.

For the medium size will be required for the coat 4 1/4 yards of material, 1 1/2 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52, width, three fourths yard of silk, one half yard of satin, and one fourth yard of broadcloth for trimming; for the skirt will be needed five yards of material, 3 3/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

A pattern of the jacket (7090), finished from 34 to 44 bust, or of the skirt (7094), sizes 22 to 34 waist, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Mason Temple, Chicago.

SKIRT FRILLED AND FLOUNCHED

Increased fulness noted in French dresses

LITTLE coats of dark changeable silk, of varied form but all loose cut, and trimmed with tiny frills and fringe, worn with thin white gowns, were in the majority at a recent Paris outdoor event, says a correspondent of the New York Tribune. It was noticeable that these gowns were made with double and triple skirts, their hem embroidered, fringed or frilled. Very pretty they are and a great change from the close, scant skirts we have been so long accustomed to.

These frilled and flounced skirts with increased fulness are, however, hung in the close straight outlines that all the world loves. A three-frill skirt of black Chantilly lace hung over white satin sounds ancient enough in description but it was brought up to the twentieth century standard by a wide sash of emerald green silk dropping long fringed ends at the back, and in front a pointed bodice. The upper part of the corsage, of black mouseline de soie, was cut low and round over a chemisette of white mouseline de soie; the short sleeves of black Chantilly fell open over elbow puffs of white mouseline de soie.

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Pretty feet, prettily shod, seemed more than ever entrancing when glimpsed under narrow lace frills clustered knee high on the edge of a short skirt of rose flowered brocade silk, quaintly topped with black satin Directoire coat. The skirt of the latter, high hung to a short-waisted body, sloped sharply back from the bust to the back, ending in narrow tails touching the hem of the dress skirt.

The lower fringe edged the open satin sleeve wide bordered with cloth, and trimmings a round wide collar made of the two materials. The lining was of pale pink and gray changeable silk. This coat, a good model to be copied later in broadcloth and velvet.

Women who came in automobiles were especially desirable seen a long loose coat of light gray cashmere hanging straight, free lines from a body part in a slightly darker shade of gray. Shaped in shallow curves, the division line between the satin and cloth was marked by wide, dark gray fringe; narrow fringe edged the open satin sleeve. The hem of the coat was of pale pink and gray changeable silk. This coat, a good model to be copied later in broadcloth and velvet.

Swagger long coats with wide, open sleeves made of dark changeable taffeta were faced with pale gray, coarse cord pique. With the addition of many pockets, wide, coarsely stitched cuffs and collars, this simple and practical shape copied in white and khaki colored ratios for seaside and country wear. Gaunt and pierrot hats of white and butter colored felt are worn with them. In many cases the gamine hat is left quite untrimmed.

GARRETS OF THE BYGONE DAY

Roomy places that were full of interest

THE housewife who has never viewed the garret of a colonial house, nor seen the dusky spaciousness of the top chamber of a southern home, does not realize their possibilities. In these modern days when every room is at a premium and houses are planned to utilize every inch of space, all sense of expansion is lost. There are no great unoccupied spaces and the store room, where unused articles of clothing and superfluous furniture are packed away is generally the smallest and most inconvenient room in the house.

But in the old colonial days the wide, lofty garret played a large part in the building of a house. It rambled over its entire top story and breathed an atmosphere of romance and awe. Children ascended the steep stairs with a pleasant feeling of mystery and met the winking, round windows in the gables with staring eyes.

Its dim corners hid treasures of family pride, and huge presses ranged in majestic rows along the walls held sacred relics of splendor long past.

There great oaken chests, which had brought the household furnishings from across the water, were piled overflowing with papers and old family records, and cedar chests warped with age protected clothing from the season's ravages.

Trunks, round-topped and hair-covered spiked with the gleaming heads of brass nails; quaint old baskets, fashioned by neck fastens the wrap while inside the wrap taut without effort.

SWEATER SHAWL

A garment to slip on cool evenings, a combination of a shawl and a sweater, it resembles a shawl in general appearance, but it is so adjusted and kept in position that it reminds one of a sweater. A button at the neck fastens the wrap while inside the wrap taut without effort.

THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

EGGS IN BATTER
IX two tablespoonsfuls of fine bread crumbs with one and a half tablespoonsfuls of thick cream and quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Put half a tablespoonful of the mixture in a ramekin; top it with an egg, cover with more of the mixture and bake for six minutes in a moderate oven.

BAKED STEAK
Have a steak cut two inches thick. Season it well with pepper and salt, and bread it over with a minced onion, a small sweet pepper and a little tomato soup. Add plenty of butter. Bake in hot oven for half an hour. This is nicely cold, too.

DUCHESS POTATOES
To two cupsfuls of hot rice potatoes add two tablespoonsfuls of butter, half a spoonful of salt, and the yolks of three eggs beaten slightly. Put the mixture through a pastry bag, shaping it to pyramids, baskets or roses. Brush or with beaten egg diluted with a little water and brown in a hot oven.—Newspaper.

PEACH MOUSSE

One cupful of cream, one cupful of sliced peaches, one half cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of almond extract. Whip the cream and squeeze the peaches through one of the wire potato masher through the finest knife in food chopper. Canned peaches may be used, and not sweet enough use more sugar. Add sugar and mix all together well, then into a small pail or one-pound can; even a quart glass jar will do. Cover and stand inside a large kettle, so there will be about three inches all around between the inner and outer receptacle. Pack all around (solidly) with the mixture of ice and salt, as you would do an ice cream freezer. Cover the air tight and set aside for two hours. No turning of the crank and shaking and really takes but a little time to make. Any fruit may be used. Berries, strawberries and pineapple all good used this way. Use a cupful of whatever is chosen. Don't use the nond extract with any other fruit in peaches.—Washington Herald.

RAREBIT

A rarebit may be prepared in the following manner. Put into a clean saute pan a quarter of a pound of rich cheese, only sliced, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, a teaspoonful of cream, a spoonful of made mustard, a dash of venison and pepper and salt to taste; mix all the ingredients thoroughly, and heat them over a clear fire. Have ready some lightly toasted squares of bread, spread over them the above mixture, and serve on a hot dish, garnished with mustard and cress.—Montreal Star.

AGS FOR CLOTHES

A very good use to which old but not worn sheets may be put is to turn them into bags for clothes, says the Newark News.

Gingham, too, is excellent and may be made up in all sorts of pretty ways, the bows and ribbon drawstrings.

A model that might be preferred to me in place of the ordinary drawing bag is stitched up on both sides within a quarter of a yard from the top. The remaining part is finished with buttons and buttonholes along its edges and the top of the back and is overhanded neatly on to the corresponding edge of the hanger. By tacking and unbuttoning the bag is easily put in or taken out. Other words, the bag is made a part of the hanger.

TRUNK TRAYS

Trunks have improved along with everything else in these latter days of opulence. The trunk with one tray is a rarity. It must have at least two and may have five or six. Some trunks are tray trays. There is such a demand for trays that they are sold separately and may be added to any trunk whenever wanted. Packing in trays is a great deal easier than it is without them. The contents are not so rumpled, but come almost as fresh and crisp as when in and they can be more intelligently arranged so that there is not that unpleasant overturning of all the contents that something that happens to be at the bottom.

GOOD FOR SILVER

Very old, soft nainsook or lawn, such babies' dresses and fine lingerie are made of, is almost as good for polishing over as chamois. All buttons and embroidery should be removed, and not a speck of starch should be left in. These cleaners have the advantage of being easily washed.—Good Housekeeping.

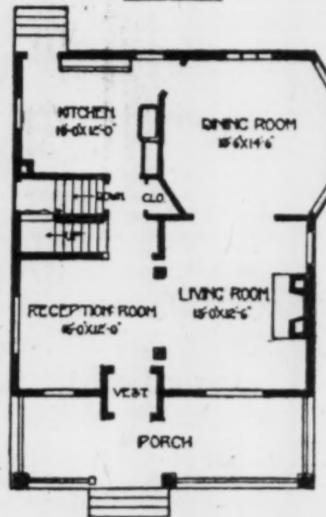
REHEAT SPINACH

After cooking and draining spinach, cut it fine and reheat it. Into a saucepan put plenty of butter and some flour; when incorporated add the spinach; reheat the spinach in this mixture and serve immediately, adding a dash of nutmeg just before making up.—Mrs. Haven Palladium.

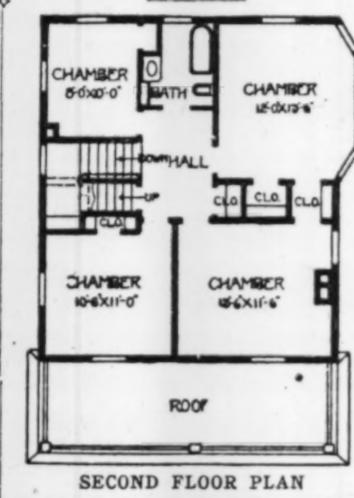
GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

BUYING OUR SHOES

"French women are wearing American shoes," said a traveler to a New York Sun reporter. "There used to be one way of telling a smartly dressed American woman from a chic Parisienne. It was the shoes. The French woman has always gone for shoes with long, pointed toes and very high heels, made frequently so that the latter came immediately under the instep. I was surprised on this trip to see what a large extent the women of Paris had gone in for Cuban heels, and I found it was difficult to tell whether the smart women I saw in the restaurants and in the Bois were Parisians or Americans."

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DO YOU WANT EASTER LILIES?

If you do, bulbs should be secured promptly

WHOEVER loves the Easter lily and wishes to grow this plant for next winter's blooming should secure bulbs as early as possible. The bulbs are now beginning to arrive from Bermuda and are being snapped up by florists who make a business of selling the flowers from New Year's until Decoration day. Florists all know the advantage of getting the bulbs before any shriveling has taken place. Any time between now and Oct. 1 will do for planting. For best results the bulbs should be placed as soon as possible and placed in a cellar or other cool storage until planting time arrives; but preferably they should be planted as soon as they are received.

By adherence to a few simple rules, this plant may be grown with comparative ease, either in a greenhouse or in a cool to moderately warm, well lighted room, if possible with a southern exposure. Of course in the dwelling house, where the conditions of temperature are not so easily controlled as in the greenhouse, one cannot be so sure of having the plants bloom at a definite time, such as New Year's day, Valentine's day or even Easter; but for home purposes, it is not necessary to figure on certain dates. If flowers are produced in moderate abundance, that is all that the grower wishes.

Like all other hardy or spring blooming bulbs and plants, the Easter lily bulbs should be kept cool and in the dark until after the roots have formed. The sooner they are placed in soil the better, so it will be well to order such bulbs as may be needed and have them delivered as soon as practicable after they arrive at the seed house. The three leading commercial grades are decided by their sizes, 5 to 7 inch, 7 to 9 inch, and 9 to 11 inch. For general purposes the 7 to 9 inch is the most serviceable and economical size. Plants well grown from this size should have three to five flowers open soon after the first one opens and still have from one to three or four buds for succession.

As soon as the bulbs arrive they

should be placed in four-inch pots. Good friable soil containing plenty of fiber should be used and good drainage provided for by placing a small handful of broken pots or pebbles in the bottom of each pot. The bulbs should be placed so that their summits are somewhat below the level of the rim of the pot and practically covered with soil well firm around them. This size of pot is not large enough for the plants to bloom in, but it saves the room. When the bulbs have developed abundant roots, say by the middle of December, they may be shifted to six-inch or seven-inch pots and given somewhat richer soil.

After the bulbs have been placed in the small-sized pots, these pots should be sunk full depth in a cold frame and covered with excelsior or sifted coal ashes. If desired, however, they may be placed in a cool cellar instead. Beyond seeing that they do not become dry, and protecting them from heating rains and inclement weather, no further attention need be given to the bulbs until the first or second week in December.

By this time they should have made abundance of roots and perhaps a small amount of stem growth. They may then be shifted into larger size pots and moved to comparatively cool quarters in the greenhouse or in the dwelling. The same temperature that suits carnations will suit the Easter lily. If it is desired to make some of the plants bloom earlier than the others they may be given a higher temperature. It will begin with say 45 or 50 degrees and as the buds appear, raise the temperature to 60; but where the temperature cannot be controlled, as in the greenhouse, this need not trouble the grower. The plants will bloom well at any of these temperatures, the only thing being that at the lower temperatures they will take longer. This delay will usually meet its compensation in longer duration of bloom.

At all times after the plants have been brought into the house from the cold frame, they should have abundance of light. When about 18 inches or two feet high, each plant should have a stake placed beside it and be tied up to prevent its falling over and either pulling the bulb out of the soil or breaking off. If it is desired to have a succession of blooms, this may easily be arranged by bringing the bulbs in to the warmth at short intervals during a period of several weeks. In this way one may have a continuous supply of lilies from, say, February or even earlier until June.

LESSONS IN MAKING OF SWEETS

VI.—French cream nougat. Series of seven

MAKE a fondant as usual, boiling to 240 degrees, turn onto a slab and begin to turn; when cloudy, place on it one half pound of sliced nuts, various kinds, including pistachio and also glace cherries and one half teaspoonful of rose water and a drop of almond essence; now go on turning till it is a creamy mass. Mould into a tiny square on a sheet of rice paper, keeping it about half an inch thick; roll it lightly, passing the sides from time to time to keep the whole square; place another sheet of rice paper on top. Mark it out in bars about 1½ inches long by one half inch wide; when quite set, cut up and wrap in wax paper.

SECOND METHOD

Take one fondant from stock, if we have any, very slightly warm it and beat in a little icing sugar and cream flavoring and coloring as wished. Then work in chopped nuts as before and when a workable mass press into square and proceed exactly as in other recipe. Any sliced fruits and nuts may be used. Put sliced pistachio in a pink fondant flavored with rose, and pistachio essence; it is lovely and delicious.

BURNT ALMOND CREAM NOUGAT

Slice one half pound of almonds and brown them. Take one pound 240 degrees fondant, knead it into a dessertspoonful of coffee essence and one half teaspoonful of vanilla essence and one dessertspoonful of icing sugar, then work in the almonds we have browned. Form

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FORTUNES IN EDIBLE SNAILS

Cultivation easy; Paris the great market

NAILS are not so popular as an article of food in this country as they are in France, says an exchange.

The great snail market the present time is Paris. More than 100,000,000 are distributed there annually, of which over

80,000,000 pass through the central market of that city alone. A goodly number are exported to America. France herself cannot supply the demand, but looks to Italy, Switzerland and even to Germany to satisfy in part her requirements.

Those experienced say snail breeding is easy and inexpensive and that fortunes have been made out of the business in France. If one takes up snails commercially it is indispensable that he breed them, and this can be very economically done.

Knowing the customs of snails, nothing can be easier than to establish a pen or snailery for wholesale cultivation. A plot of ground in the country, a little calcareous if possible, damp or easily irrigated at discretion, for dampness is absolutely necessary to the snail, is all that is needed.

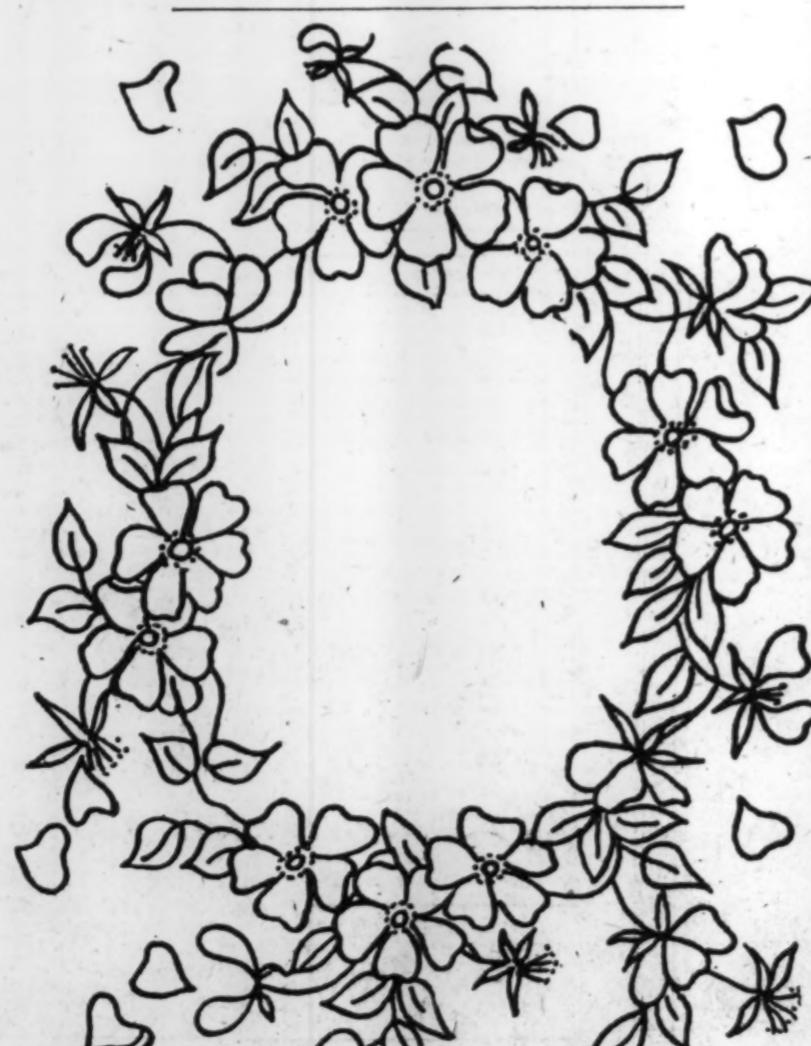
Surround the pen with a fencing of very fine weave, which must also go under the ground to a depth of 0.30 centimeter to prevent the occupants' escape. It is best to border the pen at the bottom with tarred planks, preventing all possibility of the young snails especially getting away.

Snails loving cool and shady spots, plant little shrubs, of box or anything similar, in the pen. Some odorous plants, such as thyme, serpentine, etc., will give a good flavor to the flesh. In different places have vessels of water where the snail can bathe. Salad is the best food for them, lettuce, romaine, and so on.

TO SAVE ICE

Though a "mere makeshift," it is convenient to remember sometimes that ice may be kept a long time by wrapping in paper, says an exchange.

A pitcher of ice water brought to one's room at night may be kept for hours if the pitcher is carefully wrapped in many layers of paper. Newspaper is especially satisfactory for the outer wrappings, both because it is so easily available and because of its soft texture.



THIS dainty rose wreath frame makes a charming gift. The flowers are worked in the solid satin stitch with shades of pink or yellow. The dot in the center is pale green, and the small dots are light brown. The leaves are done in the same stitch, or outlined in the long and short stitch, in shades of green, and the stems are worked in the outline stitch. Filo-floss or mercerized cotton No. 20 should be used.

SKIES AND CLOUDS REST ON CANVAS

Charles H. Davis Ranks High Among American Landscape Painters and His Brush Is Dipped in Nature's Hush

By ROBERT W. MACBETH
NEW YORK—Among the American painters of landscapes, the name of Charles H. Davis, during recent years, has come to occupy a particularly high position. Whether we prefer the storm and stress of nature in her more turbulent moods, or the peaceful calm of the world at rest, we must confess a feeling of poetry and charm in every one of Mr. Davis' canvases. And for the most part they give us the quiet side of nature; great clouds peacefully floating in a summer sky, the hush of an approaching storm, perhaps the quiet solitude of a winter or fall evening—these are the phases of nature that interest him, and he presents them to us with an insight into the more than external features of the scene with a power and grasp that are truly remarkable.

Although Mr. Davis' dominant mood is a quiet one, perhaps a solem one to some extent, there is no note of sadness in anything that he does. It is peace rather than sorrow that he gives us, and it is because of that that his pictures are so comfortable to live with. His work is typical of the man himself; quiet and unassuming, he has a latent force that makes itself felt rather than forces itself upon one. His surroundings in his beautiful little home in Mystic, Conn., are quite in keeping with the man and with his art, and it is not surprising that with the stimulus of a beautiful and ever changing country always before him there is no monotony in his work and that he goes on year after year in a steady progression, growing more and more sure of his art.

As Boy Sees Collection

Mr. Davis was born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1856. His father was a schoolmaster of the old type, and it is certain that the son inherited nothing of his love of art from him. His mother, on the other hand, while having no gift as a painter, had a great love for things artistic, and it was perhaps owing to her enthusiasm that Davis had his first chance to see a collection of importance. While he was still a mere boy, his mother took him to Boston to see the collection of the Duke of Montpensier, then on view at the Athenaeum. It is probable that these did not appeal particularly to him, but it is recorded that a collection of French paintings, and some drawings by Millet in another room, made a deep impression upon him.

Even before this, he had given indication of possessing a good deal of talent, and he had made drawings, perhaps more or less crude, from his early boyhood; but with this added stimulus, he began to paint a little, at first with common house paint, and later with regular colors that he purchased with his first salary from the carriage makers with whom his father had placed him. It was while temporarily out of a position that he first seriously took to art, and finally his father decided that it should be made his profession. He sent him to Boston, and it is to be feared that the sketches he took with him evoked but faint praise from the artists to whom he showed them in the old Studio building in Tremont street. In spite of the discouragement that he received from them, he enrolled in one of the free evening drawing classes, and then first heard, from his teacher, Leslie Miller, of the art school at the Museum of Fine Arts, which was just opening. He enrolled at once and remained there for three years, during which he showed increasing promise.

Trip Abroad Given

It was at this time, and as he was longing for an opportunity to study the masters of the old world, that J. R. Huntington of Amesbury offered to defray the expenses of a trip abroad in return for an occasional canvas. Davis embraced the opportunity at once, and the year 1880 found him in Paris enrolled under Boulanger and Lefebre in the Julian academy. Close indoor study proved disastrous to the young student, and he found himself longing to try to paint the great outdoors. A trip to Barbizon finished what little love he had for the work of the Atelier, and from 1881 on most of his work was done in that vicinity. It is true that he occasionally went back to his old masters, but work under them became more and more irksome and he finally left them for good.

His work during his French sojourn was very different from that which he is best known by now. In 1883, at Dall & Richards' gallery in Boston, he made the first exhibition of his work, and they were not received with universal approval. Most of them depicted the woods and the plains about Fontainebleau. While not remarkable, they were simple, well constructed and solidly drawn, and they had a clarity of atmosphere that has distinguished his work from the first.

Salon Appreciates Him

At this time, it will be remembered, he was but 27 years old, and he had already had canvases in the Salons of the two previous years—not a bad record for a young man at the beginning of his career. He was represented in the Salon during every one of the 10 years that he spent broad, and when he returned to America to take up his permanent residence in 1890, it was with some prestige already attained.

After his first showing five more exhibitions of his work had appeared in Boston and in New York. In 1884 he sent over no less than 73 pictures, some of them of course only sketches, but among them was his Salon picture of the previous year. "The Edge of the Village," which possessed many good qualities.

ASPECT OF SKY JOYFULLY PORTRAYED



"Cloudland," painted by Charles H. Davis, American landscape artist, and owned by St. Louis Art Museum

ties. His motives, as shown in the pictures exhibited in '85, '87, '88 and '90, were growing rather more sober, almost severe in sentiment, and the "Deepening Shadows," now in the Corcoran gallery at Washington, belongs to this period. During these years, and perhaps for a year or two after he returned to this country, he trusted for his appeal to the effects secured by nature in her dreamy and subdued moods.

His Work Changes

It was in the early '90s that his work began to show a change; more light, and perhaps a more joyful spirit, crept into his pictures; the change was in his compositions and choice of subjects, rather than in his color or handling, but from then on showed a firmer hand, a greater strength, and at the same time a tendency toward more simple effects. His woods and rocks had more solidity, yet they were more beautifully lighted, and his skies had more glow, his clouds more restlessness and mass.

From then on his progress has been steady and rapid. In the past three or four years, the skies and clouds have claimed so much of his attention that he has become to be considered a specialist in that direction. He has not neglected the hills and fields that interested him so long, however, and many of his best canvases have had for their subject the bright green hillsides of spring, the deeper bloom of mid-summer, or the snow-covered expanse of winter.

One of these, "The Time of the Red-Winged Blackbird," has recently been purchased for the permanent collection of the Syracuse museum; another, "The First Snow," is now in the collection of Burton Mansfield, in New Haven; George A. Hearn purchased "The West Wind" and presented it to the Metropolitan museum, where it found a companion in an earlier "Evening," bought some years ago. "The Brook" is in the collection of the Pennsylvania academy. Other examples are owned by the Chicago Art

Institute and by the galleries in Hartford and Omaha, and St. Louis has just acquired one of his best cloud effects, "Clouds and Hills."

Pictures Delight

In addition to these, Mr. Davis is represented in many museums of lesser note, and in scores of private collections, where their owners take increasing delight in them. It is said that when the "Deepening Shadows," already mentioned as the property of the Corcoran gallery, came before the hanging committee of the National Academy of Design, where it was first shown, Wyant and Inness, both on that committee, admired it immensely, and did their best to give it the post of honor in the exhibition—an endeavor that they did not succeed in carrying out.

Mr. Davis' honors have been many, and while honors do not make the man, they are of decided interest. He first received the gold medal of the American Art Association as early as 1886. Three years later he secured a silver medal in Paris, and in the interim had been awarded an honorable mention in the Salon, and a cash prize of \$2000 from the American Art Association here. He took the Palmer prize at the Chicago Art Institute in 1890, a medal at the Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893, a grand gold medal at Atlanta in 1895, a bronze medal at the international exposition in Paris in 1900, the Lippincott prize at the Pennsylvania academy in 1901, a silver medal in St. Louis in 1904. He was a member of the Society of American Artists while that body existed and was elected an associate of the Academy in 1901, becoming a full-fledged academician in 1906. He has served on many notable juries, both national and international, and in general has been honored above many of his contemporaries. His work holds its own with that of the best men of all time, and has done much to increase the prestige of American art abroad.

Illustrations Popular

The originals of these were exhibited at

LOS ANGELES LIKES WORK OF BOSTON ARTIST

Exhibition of Margaret Jordan Patterson Calls Forth Praise From Critic

AN exhibition of 21 water colors, two pastels and many wood-block prints by Margaret Jordan Patterson is now being given in the gallery which was recently opened by James E. McBurney in the Walker Auditorium. This is the third time that Miss Patterson, who lives in Boston, has exhibited in Los Angeles, says the Los Angeles Times. A number of her pictures are now in the possession of Los Angeles collectors.

Miss Patterson, who is a pupil of Charles H. Woollbury, and whose work is on a par with that of her master, is an instructor of art in the public schools of Boston. She is a member of the Boston Water Color Club, which is one of the finest organizations of its kind in the country, and her work is constantly shown in the exhibitions of the New York Water Color Society, the Philadelphia Water Color Club, etc. Five of the pictures now here came directly from the spring exhibit held in the Chicago Art Institute.

For six or eight summers Miss Patterson went with unfailing regularity to Holland and Belgium for sketching, sometimes alone and sometimes with advanced pupils. For the last five years Spain has been her goal. Once she spent a whole year there. She is in Spain now, and will probably return about the middle of September.

Her favorite sketching grounds are Fuenterribia and Guipuzcoa, Basque provinces in the extreme northern part and very near to France, which as yet remain unexploited by the artists. Here she finds unnumbered picturesque bits and corners and vistas exactly suited to her vigorous brush—old harbors, old houses, crumbling villages asleep in the sun—color and line once perhaps in riot, but now subdued to subtle harmony by the tender touch of time.

Miss Patterson is a brilliant technician, always laying on her color in conjunction with white paint. Temperamentally, I should say, she is averse to the use of transparent washes of color. At any rate, she never uses them, and her method has the support of many modern painters in aqua

BOSTONIANS feel a peculiar interest in the works of Edwin Austin Abbey, because of possessing his great series of the "Holy Grail" pictures in their public library. It is doubtful if a more popular set of wall decorations was ever painted. Critics may carp about their being overcrowded and over-brilliant in color but the fact remains that about nine people out of 10 like one or more of them better than any pictures they ever saw. The Grail story made a wonderful subject for illustration and Mr. Abbey's ability to tell a story has never been doubted since he left the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts school to go to work for Harper & Bros. as an illustrator 40 years ago. He was associated with Howard Pyle, C. S. Reinhart, Joseph Pennell and Alfred Parsons at that time. Later the Harpers sent him to England to gather material for illustrating Robert Herrick's poems. These were a great success and he afterward made a series for Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and in the 90's he made his famous illustrations for Shakespeare's comedies.

Illustrations Popular

The originals of these were exhibited at

ALFRED EAST POET OF LANDSCAPE

Famous English Artist Believes Painter Should Have Courage to Rearrange Nature if His Picture Demands

DISTINCTION OF STYLE AIM OF ARTIST



Copyright: from special drawing made by Miss Flora Lion for The Christian Science Monitor at a sitting given by Sir Alfred East

Sir Alfred East, who believes artist has right to manipulate his composition

(Special to the Monitor)
SIR ALFRED EAST, whose landscapes teem with poetry and charm, whether they are of familiar parts of England, Japan, Cairo or France, is justly considered one of the first landscape artists of the day, not only in England, but also by his confreres abroad.

Sir Alfred's large canvases or even his smaller pictures give an impression of immense space, grandeur and restfulness. They are great decorative compositions, for Sir Alfred's credo in art is to express the highest appreciation of nature by the greatest distinction of style. To give his own words, he says:

"The artist has every right to take his material from nature, as the shipbuilder takes his iron from the earth, bending and fashioning it to suit his own purpose. He must have sufficient confidence to remove rivers and mountains and plant trees where he feels they ought to be. It is an interesting experiment to see a landscape from an artist's point of view and compare it with a photograph. The photographer gives us nature as it appears in a camera, but the artist expresses nature as it appears to his soul."

Sir Alfred was born in Kettering some 50 years ago and has ever since he can remember been drawing or painting. His student life started in Glasgow, where he attended the school of art, though much against his parents' wishes. He then went to Paris, where he worked, steadily acquiring facility in drawing and learning composition, two qualities in which he excels, making his pictures strong and masterful works of art, besides giving them their glow of color; for in looking at Sir Alfred's pictures one gains almost the same sense of beauty as in looking at nature.

He has painted Egyptian landscapes truly reproducing the golden haze, the hot, palpitating and brilliant sunshine of the East. In the "Idyll of Como" is felt the gaiety of Italy, whereas in the "Edge of the Somme," as in his other river pictures, we understand the quiet and tranquil spell of the river and its wonderful reflections of trees and sky.

In the Preston gallery is his "Idyll of Spring," and his work is represented in most of the art galleries of the world. He is "Hors Concours" in all the principal art galleries, honorary member of the Meiji Beijutsu Kai of Japan, and was elected to represent Britain at the Pittsburgh exhibition. He was also president of the international jury of selection of the exhibition at Venice, when the King of Italy purchased his picture, "On the Cotswold," and created him chevalier of the crown of Italy.

After working in Paris, Sir Alfred finally settled in London, and then it was he met with difficulties, for on all sides was nothing but discouragement, and for a year he never sold a picture. Then the cloud lifted and hope came in the form of an invitation to dinner with Lord Leighton, who remained his steadfast friend and admirer; as was also Sir John Millais. And so sunshine and success poured down on him, for the sincerity of his work and his love of working gained universal appreciation.

GERMANY HONORS FRANZ VON STUCK

Fritz von Frantzius, who owns the "Salome" and "Saharet," by Franz von Stuck, at the Chicago Art Institute, has received the news that the Royal Academy of Berlin has elected Von Stuck one of its commissioners. The Belgian government also has conferred an honor in the purchase of a painting of himself, wife and daughter by Von Stuck, a work that was on view at the Brussels exhibition.—Chicago Post.

MUSEUM IS SHOWING NEW PICTURES

More of M. Guiffrey's Accessions From Paris Shown as Is Study by Abbot Henderson Thayer—Rearrangement of Japanese Paintings Described

SEVERAL additional changes have been made in the picture galleries at the Museum of Fine Arts this week. The so-called Raphael, the portrait of man with a little white dog, has been hung in the first gallery with the other Italian pictures.

In the fifth or long gallery Elihu Vedder's "Cumean Sibyl" has been hung near his other two pictures, "Lazarus" and "The Lair of the Sea Serpent." The figure of the sibyl is full of emotion as she sweeps along with wind-blown draperies. The color is somber but pure, and the coarse texture of the canvas gives an interesting quality to the technique.

Near by is hung the "Landscape at Grez," painted by Frederick P. Vinton in 1890. Two little studies on wood panels by Meissonnier are hung at the right of the door as one enters from the rotunda. These were brought back by M. Guiffrey from Paris, and add to the number already shown. It is said that Meissonnier made hundreds of these little details from which he built up his battle pictures. One of these shows a soldier in a red coat on horseback, the other a man in a blue coat and cocked hat.

Another new picture is an unfinished study of a girl's head by Abbot Henderson Thayer. The face shows an interesting indication of the madonna type. It is lent by Miss Mary Amory Greene.

In the fourth Japanese room have been

hung examples of the Nagasaki and Kioto schools of Japanese painting, showing the naturalistic style which led up to the Ukiyo or modern school. Chinese artists settled at Nagasaki and gathered around them a school of Japanese painters. Chin Nanping was the founder and a painting by his pupil Yu hi shows birds resting on snow-covered branches with blossoms and bright red berries.

Hanging next this is the work of his pupil, Soshiseki, representing birds and blossoms with more delicate coloring and with more freedom of imagination than the former. The large painting of "Pea Fowl and Peonies" is by Shoshozian, the son of Soshiseki, and shows wonderful technical skill in the painting of the feathers and charming color harmony. It is one of the most admired paintings in the collection. A pair of kahemono, with peacocks and flowers, is by Sessai, also of the Nagasaki school, early nineteenth century.

The large painting of the "Fighting Tigers" displays the skill with which the Kioto school painted animals. The artist, Teasan, had probably never seen a tiger, but he copied the texture of the skin perfectly and depicted the struggle with vigor. The "Monkeys," by Sosen, are much more natural for they were animals the artist was familiar with.

Okio, the painter of the "Helmet on a Stand," next the Tigers, was one of the earlier men of the Kioto school, the master of Sosen and also well known

as a painter of monkeys and other animals. This panel shows the Chinese influence strongly, however, as does the white cockatoo by Jakuchu of the Independent school, eighteenth century.

The gold screens, one on each side of the "Pea Fowl and Peonies," are painted on gold leaf in the broad decorative manner of Sotatsu in full color, the chrysanthemums being embossed. The many varieties of flowers are brought into a harmonious, well balanced composition and are painted with such fidelity to nature that one can distinguish each variety, be it iris, lily, tulip, morning glory or peony.

In the wall cases are shown some beautiful specimens of lacquer, an art in which the Japanese particularly excelled.

At the Sunday docent service, which is free to all, in the department of paintings, Stanley B. Lothrop will conduct a circuit through the exhibition of paintings by Claude Monet in the east gallery at 2:30 p. m., and will meet visitors afterwards.

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What the Coming Dramatic Season Will Offer Playgoers

Boston Audiences Will See Maude Adams in "Chantecler," Forbes-Robertson in Shakespearian Repertoire and Many New Offerings Both Tried and Yet to Be Proved

PREDICT IRISH PLAYERS A BIG FEATURE OF SEASON

BY Labor day, when the theatrical season is fully open each year, all the Boston playhouses will have opened their doors.

Two new local playhouses will receive their first audiences on that date: The Plymouth on Eliot street, near Tremont, with a notable company of Irish players from the Abbey theater, Dublin, and the National vaudeville theater on Tremont street near Dover.

The Irish players will come in a group of original Celtic dramas which have never been played in this country to any extent except by amateur dramatic societies.

The seating capacity of 3700 of the new National is expected to make possible the low admission fees that will be charged. Vaudeville acts of good quality, supplied by the United Booking Company, are promised, as well as the latest moving pictures.

Miss Helen Ware will open the Hollis Street theater on Labor day with the first performance on any stage of George Broadhurst's new drama, "The Price." Miss Zelma Sears will appear at the Park theater Sept. 2 in "The Nest Egg," a farce comedy of the adventures of a cold storage egg, and the romantic and legal complications that develop from a message penciled on the shell.

A week earlier the Tremont theater will offer Rupert Hughes' "Excuse Me," a farce of Pullman car travel and a tangled honeymoon. The Colonial theater season will be opened by Raymond Hitchcock on Labor day in a new musical comedy called "The Red Widow."

On Sept. 2 "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," a farce by George M. Cohan, will begin a run at the Park theater. This play has run a full year in both New York and Chicago. It relates the adventures of two promoters who unintentionally start a real boom for a town. The

fourth season of the John Craig stock company will begin Sept. 1 at the Castle Square.

Charles Klein's latest drama, "The Gamblers," which divided last season between New York and Chicago, begins an engagement at the Majestic theater Oct. 2. "The Round Up" will return to the Boston theater on Labor day.

Other attractions of the early season are not as yet announced. They will be selected from the following list of attractions of the coming season.

The Sahara Desert Staged

Robert Hichens' "The Garden of Allah" has been dramatized and is to be produced at the Century theater, New York, by Liebler & Co. Hugh Ford, the firm's stage manager, has visited the great African desert during the past summer and brought back local color of a quality that is promised to astonish and delight the audience when the big sand storm is turned on. Kyrie Bellew is to have a leading role.

Another spectacular production promised by this firm is "The Deliverer," a Biblical play about Joseph and his brethren, by Louis N. Parker. This very active author has also finished a romantic drama for Miss Viola Allen with Lady Godiva as the heroine.

Miss Simone, the noted French actress, will tour under the direction of the Liebbers in Bernstein and Rostand dramas. George Arliss will be offered in New York and on tour in "Disraeli," an historical comedy by Louis N. Parker that long entertained Chicago last season.

Miss Margaret Anglin will continue in "Green Stockings," her amusing light play of last season, and also plans classic revivals. A serious drama called "The Affair at the Barracks," by C. M. S.

THE COMING WEEK

B. F. Keith's Vaudeville — Charles Richman, well-known on the legitimate stage, will be feature of the bill next week in "The Fire Escape," a bright comedy that offers him wide scope for his talents. Miss Antoinette Walker is his leading woman. Others who appear are: Gus Edward's School Boys and Girls, Carroll and Cooke, Melville and Higgins, Will Rogers in cowboy fun, Williams and Warner in a French musical act, Esilda in balancing feats.

Majestic—Lindsay Morison Stock Company in "Wildfire," a comedy of the adventures of an attractive widow with a stable of speedy horses. There are several good character parts for the members of the company, including Miss Eleanor Gordon in the leading role, formerly played by Miss Lillian Russell. Wilson Melrose will appear and Mrs. Hibbard will enact a colored mammy.

Shubert—Second week of "Overnight," a lively farce of two separated honeymooning couples and their adventures on a Hudson river boat and at a rural hotel. The acting of Ernest Truex as a tiny but energetic bridegroom is the best in a talented company. The play is to stay here several weeks.

McLellan, is to be produced in Chicago shortly.

David Belasco will present De Mille's "The Woman" in New York with a special cast headed by Mary Nash. David Warfield, seen last season in Boston and Chicago in Belasco's "The Return of Peter Grimm," will have a New York run. Mr. Belasco's new vehicle for Miss Frances Starr is not yet announced.

Edeson as a Coal Heaver

Robert Edeson, who hopes he is through with college boy and Indian types for life, will appear the coming season in "The Cave Man," a comedy by Gelet Burgess that has for its heroine a rich, daffy girl who picks out a husky coal heaver and grooms him with a view to possible matrimony. She believes that proper environment will refine him, and succeeds in proving her theory.

Miss Rose Stahl has in Charles Klein's "Maggie Pepper," a satisfactory successor to "The Chorus Lady," and will begin a long New York run in September. Frank McEntyre, who is Henry B. Harris' star along with Mr. Edeson and Miss Stahl, will appear at the Hudson, New York, on Sept. 4 in "Snobs," a

TO APPEAR IN COLONIAL COMEDY



Miss Elsie Ferguson, who will tour this season in "Dolly Madison," a new play by Charles Frederick Nirdlinger

unequalled, Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" and "Othello," which he has not yet given in this country, but which is regarded abroad as one of his finest achievements.

"Hamlet" is also announced by William Faversham, and possibly "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Henrietta Crosman has "The Real Thing," a new comedy for her principal offering with Mackay's "Anti-Matrimony" in reserve.

John Drew for his twentieth vehicle under Charles Frohman's management will have Hubert Henry Davies' light comedy, "A Single Man," moderately liked in London. Miss Ethel Barrymore is to have a serious drama called "The Witness for the Defense," by A. E. Mason, an Englishman, and possibly will appear in "Lady Patricia," a new comedy by Rudolph Besier, the author of "Don.

Other Frohman stars and their offerings include Miss Marie Doro in "A Butterfly on the Wheel," Miss Billie Burke in a comedy from the French called "The Runaway," Mme. Alla Nazimova in Ibsen repertoire and new plays, Francis Wilson in "The Magic Ring," and Otis Skinner, W. H. Crane, Hattie Williams and others in new plays by Winchell Smith, Martha Morton, Thompson Buchanan and A. E. Thomas.

Pinero's New Comedy

"Preserving Mr. Panmure," the first light play from the pen of Arthur Wing Pinero for a long time, will be one of Mr. Frohman's chief productions with a special cast. Haddon Chambers' "Passers-By," with Richard Bennett in the leading role, will be another. Both these plays have had London runs.

Forbes-Robertson Returns in Shakespeare

Johnstone Forbes-Robertson will favor playgoers of the large cities with revivals of "Hamlet," in which he is now

comedy by George Bronson Howard.

Other Harris offerings will be Miss

Elsie Ferguson in a costume comedy of

the days of the revolution, "Dolly Madison," written by Charles Frederick Nirdlinger; "The Arab," by Edgar Selwyn; Edmund Breece in a play by Isaac Landman now called "A Man of Honor." The latter is announced for Sept. 14 at Weber's, New York.

Mr. Harris is making elaborate plans

for his production of "The Quaker Girl," a musical comedy that has been enter-

taining London for several months. Percival Knight will be included in an unusually good cast. Lionel Monckton wrote the music.

Johnstone Forbes-Robertson will star

in "As a Man Thinks,"

"Baby Mine," a modern morality called "Everywoman," William Collier in "I'll Be Hanged If I Do," Holbrook Blinn in Sheldon's "The Boss," Charles Cherry in "Seven Sisters."

pleased Chicago for 10 weeks last season. Klaw & Erlanger plan the production of "Kismet," a spectacular stage version of a number of Arabian Night's tales. This firm will also offer "The Count of Luxembourg," a London musical success.

Miss Alice Lloyd will appear in a new musical play called "The Debuntante." Miss Lillian Russell is contemplating a return to musical comedy. Mme. Fritzi Scheff will tour in "Mlle. Rosita" and Miss Blanche Ring is to have "The Wall Street Girl" as her new musical vehicle.

"The Jolly Peasant," an operetta by Leo Fall, which has been a success abroad, is to be Americanized and offered with George Marion in the title role. "When Sweet Sixteen," an operetta by Victor Herbert, will be seen in the East after having gained approval in Chicago.

Last Season's Plays New to Boston

Plays that had runs in New York and other cities last season, and which will almost all be offered at the local theaters during the coming season are as follows:

Miss Maude Adams in Rostand's "Chantecler," Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird" and Josephine Peabody's "The Piper," (providing diminutive adults can be found in sufficient numbers to act the many children's roles), Louis N. Parker's "Pomander Walk," Selwyn's "The Country Boy," H. B. Warner in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," a melodrama by Paul Armstrong called "The Deep Purple," Mrs. Fiske in "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," a comedy called "The Concert" produced by Belasco, Miss Blanche Bates in a light comedy called "Nobody's Widow," Augustus Thomas' "As a Man Thinks," "Baby Mine," a modern morality called "Everywoman," William Collier in "I'll Be Hanged If I Do," Holbrook Blinn in Sheldon's "The Boss," Charles Cherry in "Seven Sisters."

Other Amusements

Kinemacolor motion pictures, showing in color the principal events of the coronation of King George and Queen Mary, have proved of such interest at Tremont Temple that they will be continued another week.

George M. Cohan has written a new musical play for himself and parents entitled "The Little Millionaire," which will be produced at the Cohan theater, New York, Sept. 25. Among the plays which Cohan and Harris plan to produce before the new year are "The Only Son," a dramatization by Winchell Smith; "Brought Home," a drama by Henry Blossom; "Richard Gauntlett," a comedy by J. Hartley Manners, in which J. E. Dodson is to have the title role; a comedy by Harriet Ford, intended for Laurette Taylor, and "The Polish Wedding," a musical farce that is a current success abroad.

Louis Mann will star in "His Wife's Play," and Miss Clara Lipman is to appear in "Her Own Comedy." Both these plays are by Miss Lipman and Samuel Shipman.

William A. Brady is to present Miss Grace George at his New York theater, the Playhouse, and on tour in modern and classic comedies. He will also present Douglas Fairbanks in a new comedy by an English author, "A Gentleman of Leisure," and will again send Robert Mantell on tour in Shakespeare.

Shakespeare will again form the exclusive repertory of E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe. They may add "King Lear" or "Cymbeline" to the list.

Henry Miller is to present Florence Lincoln's "The End of the Bridge" in New York and on tour, as well as his last year's success, "The Havoc." Thomas E. Wise passed to the management of Charles Dillingham and will appear in a new comedy by Miss Anne Caldwell.

Montgomery & Stone will put in another season with the Ade-Luders musical comedy, "The Old Town."

The brothers Farnum, Dustin and William are to be co-stars in "The Littlest Rebel," by Edward Peple. One of the characters in the play is General Grant. Henry Kolker will tour in "The Great Name," a Vienesse comedy that

WOMAN GETS FAMOUS PRIZE

Mlle. Heuvelmans of Paris Captures Much-Sought-After Prix de Rome

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The much discussed question as to whether a woman would ever enter the doors of the Villa Medecis has at last been solved by the awarding of the "Grand Prix de Rome" for sculpture to Mlle. Heuvelmans. The news of the victory of Beaumont in the great art race in England rejoiced the heart of every Frenchman, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether his great victory will in the long run have such far-reaching influence in France as will that of the victory of this lady art student.

The "Academie de France" at Rome, which is installed in the Villa Medecis, is the hoped-for goal of all French art students, for it gives to those who win the "Grand Prix de Rome" the right to four years' residence there, including an almost unique opportunity for art education, the expense of which is borne by the state.

Many women students have in the past entered various annual competitions both in sculpture, painting and musical composition for "Prix de Rome," but though frequently classed in the front rank they have hitherto failed to win the coveted prize. Even on the present occasion it is reported that the examiners hesitated a little to announce the inevitable decision which the merit of Mlle. Heuvelmans' work demanded, for the step was the initial one in a new departure which had in the past been contemplated only with the hope that it need never be taken.

Frenchwomen will long remember this victory and the winner of the "Prix de Rome," apart from the pride of her success as an artist, will long have reason to be gratified by the knowledge that thousands of Frenchwomen will benefit by the service which she has rendered to her sex in the movement for the recognition of a higher status for women throughout France.

Mlle. Heuvelmans' talent is undoubtedly great and tradition has had in this case, as it must eventually in all, to stand aside for merit to go to the front. Special credit must be allowed, however, to the unusually large view of the examining committee who in spite of the pressure of the old order of things, retained their unbiased judgment.

The artist is a true Parisian and gained her taste for art from her father, who is a well-known cabinetmaker in the city. In an interview given to a correspondent of the Figaro she is reported to have stated that she owes her vocation to the influence of Injalbert, for it was after making a copy of one of his figures that, although quite young at the time, she decided to devote herself to sculpture.

After studying under Marqueste, Denys Puech and Hannaux, Mlle. Heuvelmans entered in 1904 the Ecole des Beaux Arts. There she made rapid

BRITISH MUSEUM ACQUIRES A BUST FOUND AT MEROE

COURSES OFFERED AT MUSEUM

Extension Work Arranged in Moslem Art and Civilization and Ancient Mythology

AT the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this winter will be given two university extension courses on Mondays and Wednesdays at 4 p.m.

The first course is on "Moslem Art and Civilization," and will consist of illustrated lectures, reading and written work, and the study of objects in the museum.

It will be conducted by Garrick M. Borden of Harvard University, assistant in the fine arts department. Mr.

Borden is a graduate of Cornell, class of 1902. For a year he was assistant to Benjamin Ives Gilman, secretary of the museum, and was employed in getting out the museum hand book. He was also the first docent at the museum.

Mr. Borden's next work was in the art department of the Boston public library, and he has always specialized in Renaissance art. Last winter he lectured on Persia at the Boston public library.

Credit Is Given

In connection with the course Mr. Borden will also arrange for a reservation of books in the Boston public library with a list of collateral readings for those who desire to receive credit for the course toward a college degree.

This course takes up the art and civilization of Persia, Turkey, Moslem India, Egypt, North Africa and Spain, and is planned to interest the teacher of history, the student of life and manners, and of literature, the student of the history of art, the student of architecture and the artist and critic.

For the latter special study will be given to those objects which are generally considered the highest achievements in the field of Moslem art. Opportunities will be provided for a detailed study of forms, colors and design, in order that standards of judgment and appreciation may be formed.

Second Is for Teachers

The second course will be on the "Mythology of Greece and Rome," with special reference to its influence on European literature, and will also consist of lectures, reading and written work, and the study of objects in the museum.

Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, with an assistant, will give the course.

This course is intended primarily for teachers of English literature, and of other modern literatures. It will include exercises in the study of myths as represented in the Greek vases and other works of art in the museum.

Dr. Fairbanks is curator of the classical department of the Museum of Fine Arts as well as director of the museum, and has written several books on Greek art. Many of the myths are represented on the Greek vases of which the museum has one of the finest collections in the world.

TOWN TAX RATE REDUCED 80 CENTS

WESTWOOD, Mass.—The assessors announce that the tax rate will be \$10.80, a decrease of 80 cents from last year. There was an increase in personal property of \$67,800.

SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Coming of Madame Simone from Paris to New York Will Add Distinction to List of Plays There in Which Dramas of the African Desert Are Conspicuous

"GARDEN OF ALLAH" AND "KISMET" TO BE PRODUCED

unvealed, Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" and "Othello," which he has not yet given in this country, but which is regarded abroad as one of his finest achievements.

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What the Automobilists Are Doing Worcester Hill Climb

EXPECT NEW RECORDS FOR WORCESTER AUTO HILL CONTEST TODAY

Course Is in Excellent Condition and Trials Produce Some Fast Times by Two Drivers

RECORD - HOLDER IN

WORCESTER, Mass.—The annual Dead Horse automobile hill climb for 1911 under the auspices of the Worcester Automobile Club is being held today and with several powerful cars and fast drivers entered, as well as a number of motorcyclists, some fast work is expected.

A new record for the course is looked for by the followers of the trials. The best time for any car is 51s, which was made by Baldwin in the red Stanley steamer which Jay Clark, Jr., of Worcester, now owns. The car is entered in today's speed trials. It will be driven by M. T. Walsh of Worcester.

Stock cars and motorcycles, which are to be competitors in the trials today went over the course yesterday. A. F. Comacho, New York, representing the A. A. A., reached Worcester Friday to inspect the stock cars and see that the cars appearing for the climb conform to the description of the cars originally entered. He is known as the technical man of the Triple A association.

Fred Belcher in a Knox Six rushed up the hill Friday in 57s, which is a second faster than the record for gasoline cars. Bragg holds the hill record for gasoline cars, 58s, which he made last year in a Fiat.

A lot of work was put in on the road this morning even though it was declared nearly perfect Friday. The road was closed for traffic at 7 o'clock this morning. Before that hour about all the drivers got in one or more fast trials.

BROWN AND BRAGG TO TEST RACERS

David Bruce-Brown and C. S. Bragg sail for Europe on the Olympic, Aug. 19, en route to the Fiat works at Turin, Italy. These two famous drivers will be abroad for about two months. At Turin they will test out the Fiat racing cars they will drive in the third road race for the Automobile Club of America's grand prize gold cup at Savannah in November. The cars are nearly finished and will be ready for severe road tests when the two young drivers reach the present Fiat plant in Italy.

S. M. Butler, chairman of the contest board of the American Automobile Association, has just sent three certificates to David Bruce-Brown for records the latter made at Indianapolis with his Fiat on May 30 last. The certificates are for speedway records, regardless of class, as follows: 150 miles, 1h. 57m. 15s.; 200 miles, 2h. 39m. 28s., and 250 miles, 3h. 17m. 49s.

PROPOSE RIM IMPROVEMENT
Improvement advocates claim that at present the efficient live portion of the tire is restricted by the metal rim to a value of about 60 per cent of its full section, which would become increasingly effective, as its relative proportion to the rigid metal wall is increased. Granted that this is the case, the problem is to secure an ideal rim, which will allow of the tire being adequately fastened to it without more difficulty than at present, and which, moreover, will not have the fault of permitting the tire to roll sideways. The type of rim proposed by the improver is a flat one, the base being equal to the width of the tread of the tire, with sides of shallow rounded form, the inside contour of which shall present as large an arc, or slightly larger, than that given by the radius of the tire when fully loaded.

RELEASES PITCHER BROCKETT
NEW YORK—Pitcher Brockett has been unconditionally released to the Rochester club, Eastern league, according to the management of the New York American League Baseball Club.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Aug. 12.....From 7:21 p. m. to 4:18 a. m.
Aug. 13.....From 7:20 p. m. to 4:19 a. m.
Aug. 14.....From 7:19 p. m. to 4:20 a. m.
Aug. 15.....From 7:18 p. m. to 4:21 a. m.
Aug. 16.....From 7:15 p. m. to 4:23 a. m.
Aug. 17.....From 7:14 p. m. to 4:24 a. m.
Aug. 18.....From 7:12 p. m. to 4:25 a. m.
Aug. 19.....From 7:11 p. m. to 4:26 a. m.

TESTS SHOW THAT NOVICE DRIVERS USE MORE FUEL

Speaking of gasoline consumption William H. Stewart, Jr., said recently that a test was made not long ago to ascertain the percentage of difference in fuel consumption between the man who knew and the novice. The results were very surprising.

The test showed that 34 per cent more fuel was used by the inexperienced operator. This applied to the gasoline consumption only. The actual depreciation of the mechanism of the car could

SCENIC NEW ENGLAND TOUR BOOK \$2
Automobile Road Maps Catalogue free.

WALKER, 409 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON

REGAL CARS ARE TESTED UPON A SPECIAL TRACK

Conditions Are Made to Conform to Those Met With in All Kinds of Actual Service

The days are past when an automobile was built and sold to the owner with little or no previous testing of its real running worth. All of the modern automobile companies have their testers and test runs for their cars, of greater or less efficiency. In Detroit, "the hub of the motor car industry," the companies all try their product out on the streets. The Regal Motor Car Company of Detroit with as careful planning as they have put into their neat underslung car, have devised a quarter mile test track which means a genuine test of the powers of their cars. This track is ingeniously arranged with hazards and typical road conditions of every section of the country, so that the car may receive every possible strain and action that it can ever receive, no matter where it goes.

At one place in the track, for instance, there is a one eighth mile stretch of sand through which the car is run, time after time, on high speed, and through which it struggles heroically through the deep sand before it shakes itself clear and gathers speed for the next hazard. And this sand is not of the civilized building variety, but has been selected after a careful study of the most difficult sands encountered and the hardest of all sands to negotiate. The fine beach or desert sand was finally selected by G. D. Wilcox, assistant general manager, after exhaustive tests, and imported by the carload to be placed in this most modern adjunct to the thorough testing of the Regal motor car.

The track, oval in shape, is not built with raised curves, as the motor speedways, but is flat at the sharp curves, thus thoroughly testing the absolute safety of the underslung construction embodied in the Regal car. And no matter what the speed, the Regal cars cling tenaciously to the track with every inch of their wheel base. They cannot turn turtle or skid, because they are underslung and the center of gravity is low down, causing them to hug the track closely.

GOODYEAR TIRES SHOW UP WELL IN STRENUOUS TEST

Prove Truth of Statement That Truck's Value Is Largely Dependent on Success of Its Tires

In a recent commercial car contest at Los Angeles the truth that a motor truck is no better than its tires was aptly shown and it was noteworthy that the contestants who finished with the highest percentage were, generally speaking, the ones who had the least amount of tire trouble.

Of 15 trucks in the run four were equipped entirely with Goodyear hard rubber base tires and the fact that these finished high in the percentage column speaks well for that make of tire. One of the other trucks, which was thoroughly efficient in every respect with the one exception of its tire equipment, was put out of the running when one of the rear tires came off the rim and it had to finish the run on the rim and suffered a heavy penalty in consequence. Had the same disasters occurred when the truck was in actual service the result would have been most expensive for the owner.

Of the four Goodyear equipped trucks two finished with perfect scores and the other two suffered only slight penalties for mechanical troubles. The fact that only five trucks in all had perfect scores is the best evidence that the run was a most trying one that put the contestants to every test encountered in actual service.

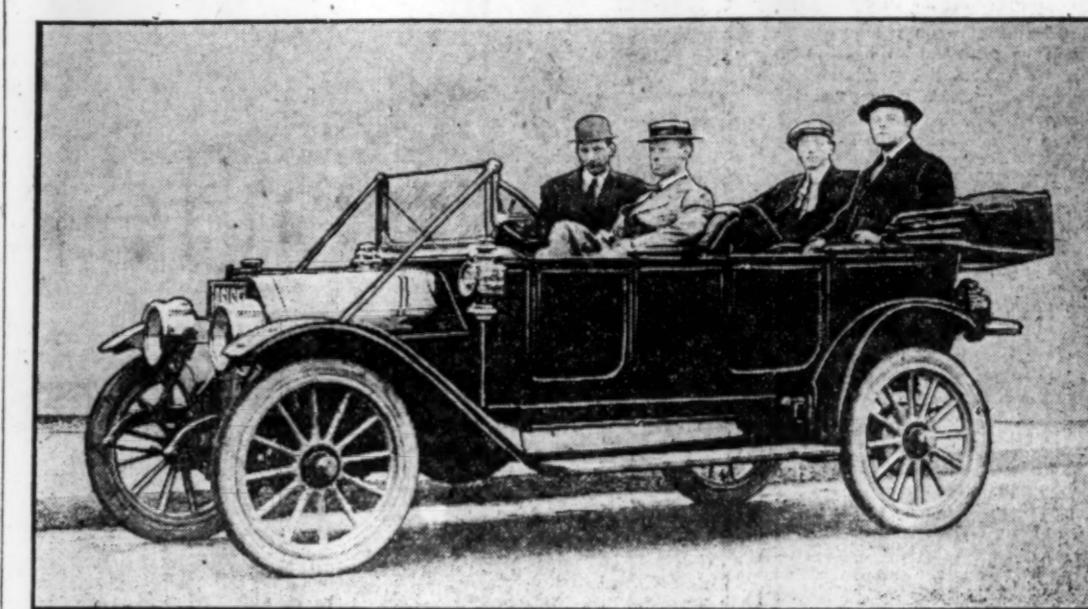
Goodyear endless hard rubber base tires cannot come off the rim because of the endless steel rings that are indented in the base of the tires and the split side flanges which are riveted to the rims. Both manufacturers of trucks and truck users as well have learned that practical service is the only real test of tire equipment and the continued triumph of the Goodyear product in endurance runs throughout the country is evidence of the sterling quality of these tires.

not be estimated, but it is safe to assume that the percentage of wear and tear was much higher.

Industrial companies which have installed the delivery truck have stated that the cheap salaried men are not always the most economical; in fact, they are more often very expensive, particularly if they are not familiar with the use of gasoline.

The average owner seldom adds to the salary of his chauffeur the upkeep of his car or truck. The prizes offered some time ago by an automobile company to the chauffeurs having the smallest annual repair bills, in which gasoline played a prominent part, prove this point quite satisfactorily.

LATEST MODEL E. M. F. TOURING CAR FOR 1912



POWERFUL AND ATTRACTIVE AUTOMOBILE OF THE TORPEDO BODY TYPE

Robert Hunter at the wheel with C. A. Laidlay, A. L. Gifford and F. X. Coveney

ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

It is said that many motorists are touring in Canada this year as a result of the abrogation of the law requiring the payment of a fee of \$5 to enter the Dominion.

It is a good plan in many places to apply a paste of grease and graphite to the bolt threads before screwing on the nuts. This makes the end easy to turn and gives protection against rust.

The International Association of Fire Engineers will hold its annual meeting in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 19 to 22. Indications point to big doings, with automobile apparatus to the fore in an exhibition of fire apparatus.

Chronic fouling of the spark plugs may be cured by raising the plugs slightly in their regular mountings. A thin collar of several standard washers inserted under the flange of each plug will accomplish the desired result.

When touring, it is a mighty good thing thoroughly to overlook the car each morning before starting out. There is no telling when a nut will work loose; a single turn of the wrench oftentimes saves a lot of money on repair bills.

More than 100 new members have been secured for the Automobile Club of Syracuse, N. Y., through the membership campaign started June 1. The contest ends Sept. 1, when the club officers expect to have 1,000 members. There are now more than 750 members.

If valves have been neglected and are deeply pitted, have them skinned up in a lathe, and then grind them in. Great force is not necessary, and fine emery should be used. A good plan is to interpose a very light spring between the valve head and valve seating on the cylinder, as this will render it unnecessary to keep on lifting the valve.

According to reports from England, there is already a great amount of interest taken in the automobile show to be held in the Olympia in London next November. Recently the drawings for space were held and about 300 stands were allotted. Of these 106 were in the car section, which will include practically every make of car in Great Britain; 26 were in the new division devoted to carriage building, while in the gallery

division, which will be devoted to the display of accessories and tires, etc., 144 stands were assigned to various manufacturers of tires and wheels will have 30 sections.

Estimating that one out of five of the 500,000 automobiles in use in the country is employed in interstate travel, Senator Simmons of North Carolina recently expressed the opinion in a speech in the Senate that \$1,000,000 annually can be raised for the improvement of wagon roads by imposing a license fee of \$10 each on such machines. The proposition of an interstate tax on automobiles is embraced in a bill of which the North Carolina senator is the author and which proposes the appropriation of

\$1,000,000 annually for the benefit of the roads on which the rural mails are carried.

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Notices have been received in this country from the Royal Automobile Club of Belgium to the effect that that club is organizing an international road race under the title of "Coupe du Royal Automobile Club de Belgique," and that it is to cover a course of 400 to 500 kilometers, 248.5 to 310.6 miles. Strangely, the copies of the regulations to govern the proposed event which were sent to this country do not specify on what date it is intended to run the contest. The event is to be open to teams of three cars of the same make, and up to Aug. 1 the entrance fees for a team were approximately \$300, while from now to Aug. 15, teams may be entered at double fees.

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With the famous Elgin course in far better shape than it was last year, Howdy Wilcox, the world's record National 40 pilot, predicts fast time for the Elgin road races Aug. 25 and 26. In these strictly stock contests the National company has been unusually successful and occupied a unique position this year in being both cup defender and contender. In last year's races Livingstone and Greiner, both in National 40s, won first and fourth respectively in the Illinois trophy race, Livingstone driving the entire distance, 203.2 miles, in 201m. 8.84s., without a stop. In the second day's race, the Elgin National trophy race, Livingstone and Greiner won second and third, respectively. Livingstone traveled the 305.3 miles in 304m. 10.9s.

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The highway authorities in Ontario province, Canada, have come to the conclusion that crude oil sprinkled on macadam roads is proving itself a very satisfactory material for keeping down dust.

They have also declared that by this means the damage done to adjacent fields of grain is greatly diminished. Toronto city makes use of oil to a wide extent, having discarded water altogether for sprinkling certain streets. The authorities say that they prefer oil with an asphaltic rather than a petroleum base.

The oil is sprinkled from a cart—scattered and not allowed to collect in pools—the cart being driven at a fairly rapid pace. A man sometimes follows the cart with a broom to brush away any pools that may collect.

OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM
LONDON—According to an official communication by the Swedish Olympic committee, the date of the competition for the covered courts lawn tennis has been changed from June 29-July 5 to May 5-12, 1912. The date of the outdoor competitions will remain unchanged, namely June 29-July 5.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Charleston 4, Columbus 2, Columbia 4, Marion 0, Jacksonville 4, Savannah 3.

THE MATHESON SILENT SIX FOR 1912



GOVERNOR E. N. FOSS WITH PARTY AT RECENT ARMY MANEUVERS

R. A. Faye, New England distributor for Matheson cars, at wheel. G. M. Harlow, assistant secretary to Governor Foss. Beside him. In rear seat: Governor Foss, Adjutant-Major Thorne and Major-General F. D. Grant, U. S. A.

were continually changing their position. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant accompanied Governor Foss and while en route to the front they were discussing the plans of the maneuvers. General Grant commented several times to the Governor upon the quietness of the Matheson, as they could carry on a low conversation and be heard distinctly.

The automobile would play in the event of an actual war, as it would be a great factor in the transportation of men, arms and supplies. He told Mr. Faye, the New England distributor of the Matheson that with the power of that car, it would be possible to have half a dozen wagons as trailers. The general was very enthusiastic over the possibility.

General Grant spoke of what a part the automobile in a real war.

ELECTRIC COUPE OF NEW DESIGN IS ANNOUNCED

Flanders Manufacturing Company of Pontiac, Mich., Offers Five-Passenger Car of Handsome Design

A colonial coupe with electric drive is the first product announced by the Flanders Manufacturing Co., of Pontiac, Mich., organized some time ago. It is a five-passenger vehicle of very handsome design, with inside control, and sells for \$1775. The electrical equipment is of standard design, but the drive to the rear axle is by worm and worm wheel.

While the introduction of the new electric has long been foreshadowed and many of its features already had become familiar to those "in the know" there is every reason to believe that it will prove a success. It is designed along exceptionally graceful lines, has the low entrance and low center of gravity, which make for easy riding and convenience in city use, and, furthermore, is placed at a figure that is likely to cause it to attract attention, its price being \$1775, fully equipped.

It is further distinguished by reason of the fact that it is worm driven, that form of transmission lending itself especially well to the smooth and silent running qualities of the electric motor as well as to the high gear reduction which the speed of the motor commands.

In other respects as well the mechanical design reveals modern ideas applied with consistency and thoroughness.

The body is of generous proportions, designed along new lines, but with ample hint of the antique coach form which is so much in favor with closed car builders at the present time. The wheel base is 100in. and the entrance has a step 10in. from the ground. Owing to the liberal interior proportions accommodation is afforded for five passengers, or even six on occasion, while the gray whipcord, blue broadcloth and leather upholstery—either style being optional to the purchaser—are of standard and approved design and manufacture. The equipment includes specially designed side and tail lamps, as well as two sets of clip covers, the latter being included out of special deference to the delicacy of possible lady occupants.

NEGLECT OF BACK AXLE LEAKS MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

If Not Investigated at Once Part May Be Ruined by Lack of Lubrication, Says B. F. Sherwood

"Many back axles leak slightly round the joints of the central case, generally known as the differential case, which encloses the bevel, or worm as the case may be, and the differential," says B. F. Sherwood in Motor Print.

"Some cases never leak at all, but very few of them are entirely free from a slight suspicion of oil exuding from one or more of the joints. While this leak remains only slight it does not matter, but if so much as a spot of oil drops from the axle when the car is standing after a run the owner should follow up the matter and find just where the oil is coming from and how much is being lost, for unless this is done you can easily bring ruin to a back axle from want of proper lubrication.

"As an instance of this I may cite an experience of my own. I noticed after the car had come in from a good run a little oil had begun to drip into the tray on the floor of the garage. The leakage was not much, but it was a new vice. Now this particular back axle has an oil filler which enables the level to be tested, so that it is never possible to overfill it, unless one is grossly careless, and it usually runs for six weeks without requiring any replenishment or attention of any kind.

"Upon examination immediately after noticing the leak referred to I found that, although it was only about 10 days since the case had been filled, the oil had fallen to half-tide. I therefore refilled and took the precaution to examine the level again after two weeks had elapsed, and found that the oil had again wasted much too fast. I filled up once more, and the car stood for a week without a drop leaking into the drip pan of the floor.

"It appeared that the trouble was at an end, but the next time the car came in I made a very careful examination of the back axle—which, of course, was slightly worn, as is always the case after a continuous run—and found that the oil was oozing through the casing itself by way of a hole too small to detect with the naked eye, though not too small to prevent every drop of the warm oil from running out.

"The hole however was in a convenient position; that is to say, it was on the detachable cover of the thrust bearing, so that we could detach the portion of the case where the leak occurred. After carefully cleaning and scraping it I found that a tiny blow hole right through the casting had developed. I feared at first there might be a crack, but it being only a blow hole there was no necessity to fit a new cover, the trouble being cured by drilling a hole with the blow hole as a center and putting in a screw and cutting it off flush with the aid of a hacksaw.

TENDENCY TOWARD MORE EQUIPMENT MEANS BETTER CAR

Result Sure to Improve the Nature of Machine, Argues Writer in Trade Journal—Various Examples

LIGHTING SYSTEM

One of the inevitable and profitable results of the continued tendency to increase the amount of equipment included in the selling price of the car is to improve the nature of the machine, says Motor World.

Accessories, sold first separately and later as stock equipment, gradually become amalgamated into the design of the machine until they are inseparably associated with it. Examples in point are the magneto, which now is regarded as much a part of the average chassis as is the carburetor, the engine oiling system, once an independent unit, subject to a considerable retail sale, but now thoroughly merged in the general design of the car, and the lighting system, which yearly is demanding more of the designer's attention and less of that of the owner.

In the same way it may be predicted that within the space of one or two years all or nearly all of the better class will be equipped with compressed air systems which will be useful for a variety of purposes.

For a couple of years past one or two manufacturers have been fitting their products with mechanical air pumps for tire inflation purposes, and with the recent announcements of new products the number has been increased.

Similarly the first and second manufacturers regularly to adopt the compressed air engine starter as a standard feature have now been joined by two others. A couple of other makers have now adopted mechanical air pumps for supplying the feeding pressure to the fuel tanks of their products.

Here are three distinct uses for compressed air, each by several reputable manufacturers deemed sufficient in itself to warrant the installation of a small compressor. That the three systems ultimately will be supplied from a single source and at no appreciable expense to the owner is by no means a rash conclusion.

Similarly, there is every reason to suppose that the development of the electric lighting system ultimately will lead to the fairly general adoption of combination lighting and ignition generators as stock features. The further application of electricity to the starting of the motor, rendering it a rival of compressed air, by no means is a new proposal, nor is it one that has been neglected by the ever active inventors of accessories.

In other similar, though less logical ways, the fitting of the car gradually is being improved, and its convenience and efficiency increased always through the instrumentality of the accessory business.

The consequence is that the accessory maker himself constantly is kept on the alert for new improvements and new additions to car equipment. He is not permitted to rest and wax fat on the fruits of one or two inventive achievements. As a result the market constantly is flooded with new devices, the retail trade is kept from stagnation and always the motorist is offered an increasing array of varied temptations in the guise of improvements, fittings and embellishments. Such are the benefits of competition.

AUTO NOTES

The adjustment of auto brakes is even more important than that of bearings. They will require treating according to their individual construction. Two points, however, should be borne in mind: First, that the pedal or hand lever should not be at the limit of its stroke, even when the brake is hard on; that the breaking surfaces should not rub anywhere when the brake is off.

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At the request of the Automobile Club of France, M. Augagier, minister of public works, has instructed the sub-prefects at Cherbourg, St. Nazaire and Havre to deliver international certificates to American automobileists on their arrival at those ports. This will do away with the delays caused by the previous regulations, which compelled owners of cars to take them to the nearest prefecture in order to get the certificates.

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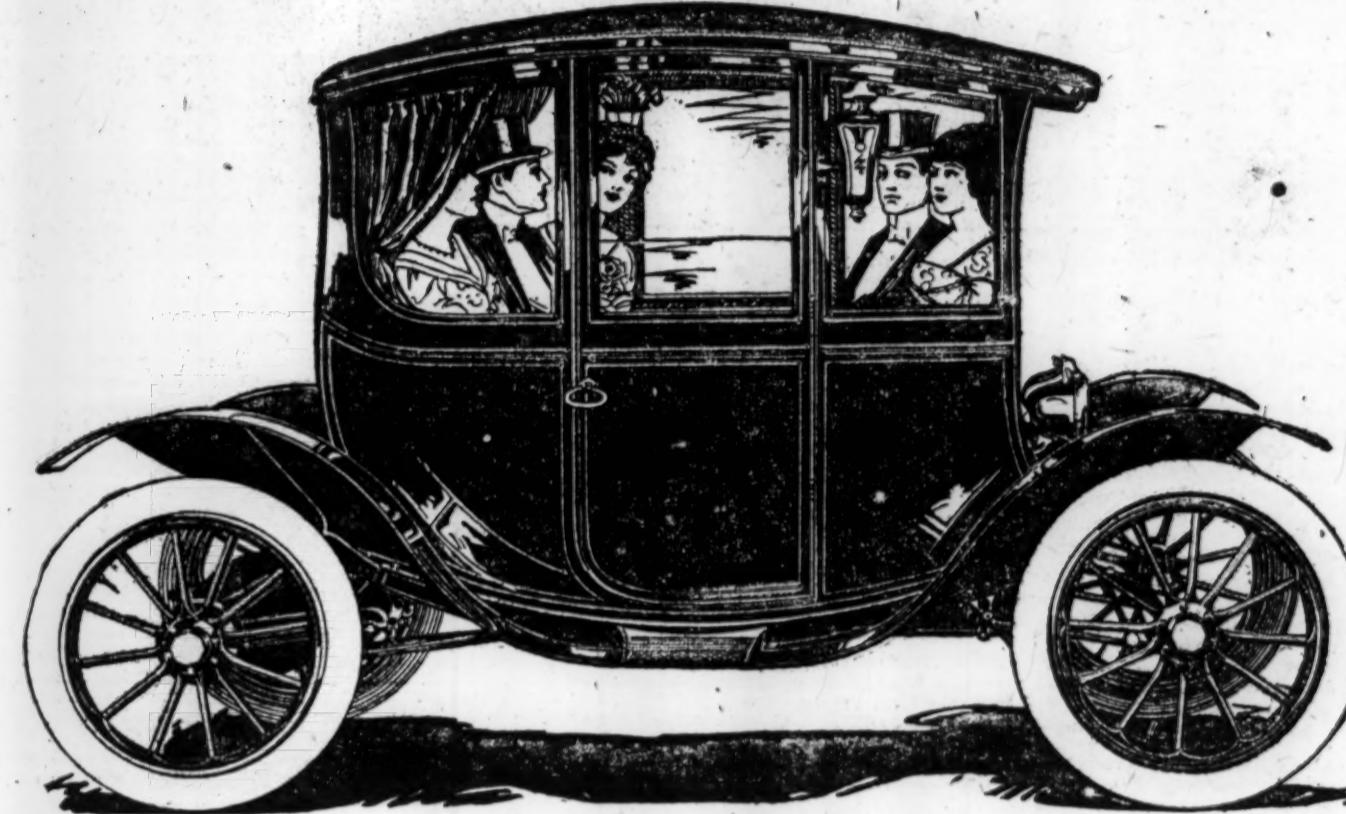
Two Velie roadsters have been entered by the Velie Motor Vehicle Co. in the Elgin race. Stickney and Jefkine, both winners in the Algonquin hill climb, will drive. They will enter the Illinois event for the Illinois trophy in the class for piston displacement from 301 to 450 cu. in. Jefkine has raced with success for nine years in the United States as well as in Australia. Stickney was a member of one of the leading race crews.

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The Alco racing cars, which make their motor bow at the Elgin national races, will be dressed up in odd, new garments. Each car will be painted black with a white stripe running along the side members of the frame, from the front spring connection to the rear spring connection. The white strip will be used to identify the cars as the Alco and to emphasize a new idea in motor car decoration and styling which is original with the Alco.

Dare we infuse red blood into an advertisement of an electric carriage?
Some well meaning friends, who think they know, tell us we may not—that electrics are bought mostly by ladies, therefore only parlor prattle and pretty pictures are permissible. We don't believe it! We believe that women as well as men like, on occasion, to be treated as rational beings, capable of thinking. They like to enter into the fundamentals and to be told the reasons why of things. So here goes. Better read this ad carefully so you will be able to discuss it intelligently when it becomes the topic among your friends.

Here is the Flanders Electric



ISN'T SHE A BEAUTY?—“*Un équipage digne d'un Roi.*”

A Full Five-Passenger Carriage of Pure Colonial Design, Faultless Appointments, and the Price is Half—\$1,775.

FIX THE FORM IN YOUR EYE—the artistic lines, the graceful curves—fix it in your mind for this is the design of the future for all high grade electrics. Within a year—within six months—the Flanders design will be copied by half the other makers.

IT IS THE LOGICAL as well as the most beautiful form for an electric carriage—and when you think of it is the only logical as well as it is the only really artistic electric yet designed.

RIDES LIKE A HAMMOCK, was the way one lady expressed it—and a glance at the curved frame and the long, graceful springs with axles set well in front and rear of body, convinces you that the riding qualities of this car are superior to those of any other.

WHEEL BASE IS 100 INCHES and step is just 10 inches above the pavement when car is loaded. Car seats 5 adults liberally—3 in rear and 2 in front—and will seat 6 persons comfortably. Compare this with the ordinary, high-perched electric with short wheel base that rock like a skiff in a sea on slightly wavy asphalt, and pitch and toss dangerously on a bad piece of block pavement.

OR COMPARE IT WITH THOSE imitation automobiles in which valuable room is taken up by a hood and the four passengers are cramped in—two seated fairly comfortable and the other two on a half width folding seat so low only a child can occupy it in comfort.

JUST LISTEN TO THIS—it is interesting—it explains something you have wondered about—why electrics have been so ugly, so cramped for room inside, and so unstable because of their short wheel base and highly perched construction.

THE FIRST ELECTRIC built in this country had a whip-socket on the dash! Now don't laugh! that is an absolute fact. And it is significant even if it is humorous—it shows how devoid of thought the designing of this type of car has been up to now.

WHY IN THE NAME OF REASON was that whip-socket there? Tell you why. Originality is the rarest human quality. Only one man in a million can think independently.

HOWE LOST A LOT OF TIME when he first tried to invent the sewing machine. He thought it ought to sew like a lady—and surely no self-respecting needle could have an eye anywhere but in the head. It took him a long time to decide that he dare put the eye in the point of the needle—when he had done that he had invented the sewing machine.

NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT BEFORE—did you? Most likely not. Most people don't look below the surface of things—most designers of electrics are that way.

NOW THAT FELLOW who put the whip-socket on the dash of his electric car not only committed one foolish act—he was guilty of two—the dash had no business there either. But that simple idea had never occurred to him.

A THOUSAND YEARS BEFORE he was born some genius had added to his two-wheeled cart a piece of bark to prevent the nag kicking mud in the face of the lady he was trying to propose to.

THAT WAS GOING SOME in invention—and it was several hundred years later that another bright youth thought him of a socket to hold the “gad”—whips were invented later—so he could have one hand free to hold the lady on the insecure seat.

THEN CAME ELECTRICITY—or rather the harnessing of it—and an electrically propelled carriage for Milady became possible. He tried to design one. That was the first and only lucid idea he ever had! And all he did was to unhitch the horse, lay away the shafts,

build a lean-to on the rear to hold some of the batteries and another on the front to look like a cowcatcher. He crammed the seats and the leg-room between—for a long wheel base had not yet been invented either.

THIS PIONEER DESIGNER of ours found both the dash and whip-socket there when his eyes first opened in a carriage factory. He never stopped to consider that, there being no horse in front, the need of a dash had also vanished. Nor had it ever occurred to him how the whip-socket came there originally—so he left them both on.

IF THAT CAR HAD RUN, we verily believe it would have been the standard design up to now—for we find many features in electrics that are just as illogical—as archaic and just as useless as that.

TAKE THE HOOD FOR EXAMPLE—why should it be on any electric? No reason on earth save that some designers don't think.

ON A GASOLINE CAR it has a use—therefore it is right. Handsome is as handsome does. It covers the motor. But do you know we in this country used to be ashamed of motor—tried for years to conceal it beneath the seat; till one day one of Gran'pa Daimler's cars came over from Germany—and forthwith we all imitated the Mercedes hood and will probably continue to use it for the next hundred years—whether we need it or not. We are such an original people!

NOW THERE IS ANOTHER DANGER—the danger of copying without knowing what or why you copy. Education, training, experience, travel are requisite if one would copy intelligently—artistically.

COLONEL INGERSOLL USED TO SAY “Imagination cannot go beyond the range of experience. No man can describe an animal he has never seen. He may describe one with the horns of a rhinoceros, the mane of a lion, the trunk of an elephant and the wings of an eagle. But that is not an animal—it is a monstrosity composed of various things he has seen or dreamt of”—a farcical, phantasmagorical, phenom, as it were.

NEXT TIME YOU SEE AN ELECTRIC on the street just stop and look it over. Don't laugh—it might offend the lady inside. And it is not her fault. She needed an electric, and bought the only thing she could find, though she will tell you her sense of the artistic and the beautiful were offended by every line. She doesn't think it so ugly now—one gets used to anything in time.

DON'T LAUGH—Though you will see several features left over from buggy design coupled with others from gasoline automobiles that are as funny—or as ridiculous—as was that whip-socket on the dash of the earlier electric, or Ingersoll's composite quadruped.

THE FLANDERS ELECTRIC is consistent in every detail—the graceful body curves, the dignified, though pronounced striping, the flowing leather fenders—even to the colonial lamps which were especially designed for this carriage by Mr. F. E. Castle.

"EXPECTED SOMETHING DIFFERENT," exclaimed a prominent dealer when his eyes first rested on this carriage, “But frankly, I did not expect to see anything so beautiful and in such excellent taste as this. Rumor said that you were making an electric that would create a sensation. I feared it might verge on the bizarre—and for that class of trade of course that wouldn't do at all. But this—it is faultless, exquisite! There is not a radical feature—not a discordant note. It is true to every convention—and it is the easiest to have ever seen.”

NOT A "WHIP-SOCKET" ANYWHERE—not a superfluous feature—not even a hood to imitate a gasoline car and occupy room that should be devoted to passenger capacity.

WE DON'T PRESUME TO KNOW more about electricity than Steinmetz or Edison or Timmerman. So we didn't try to revolutionize that science—we proclaim no wonder-working improvements or innovations. Instead we have embodied in this vehicle only standard electrical practice—up-to-the-minute in every improvement of course—but accepted, tried and proven standards.

THERE WERE THREE WAYS, however, by which our skilled engineers saw they could obtain greater efficiency than others less skilled—by reducing wind resistance, weight and friction to the least possible degree.

We have done that—the Flanders Coupe sets twelve inches lower—20% less wind resistance; weighs 650

pounds (30 per cent) less than any other of similar capacity; and friction has been reduced to a point where she will coast freely on an incline so slight as to be almost imperceptible to the eye. This indicates skillful designing—engineering. Net result is 25% more mileage and incomparably better hill climbing qualities.

DRIVE IS DIRECT—of course, it is the latest and most improved type of direct drive—worm gearing. Silent—of course absolutely. Runs without even a “whisper.” And the electrical control is so simple, so certain, a ten year old child can learn to operate it in fifteen minutes and do it just as well as you can.

NOW CONSIDER that though lighter by 30 per cent, you have in the Flanders Electric a full five passenger carriage—actually eight inches more room inside than the next longest electric made—that the front seat is just as deep and full as the rear, and there is more leg-room than in any other.

LADY WITH PICTURE HAT can sit back comfortably in the deep seats—the head-room is such your aigrettes will not be broken.

THERE ARE SO MANY FEATURES about this electric you will admire, you must see it to fully appreciate.

AND THE PRICE—\$1,775—is about half what you would have to pay for other electrics of similar quality—and lacking the beautiful appointments of the Flanders. The only other electric that can be compared with the Flanders for roominess, efficiency, ease of control and beauty sell for \$3,200 to \$3,600. Of course there are cheaper ones but—well compare them. You will find they do not compare at any point.

WE DON'T CONSIDER IT CHEAP—in the ordinary sense of the term. Nothing has been left undone—no detail slighted. Take, for example, the sashless windows of ground French plate—you'll find them in no other electric at any price. You've seen them in Rothschild-Mercedes' Limousines in Europe. We are first to introduce this feature in America. Our ambition has been to make the most beautiful car possible, one that would be the last word in beauty—finality in good taste. So we could have priced it at \$3,500 and sold a few—as many as others sell.

BUT YOU DOUBTLESS KNOW we are quantity producers. The name Walter E. Flanders is known the world over as that of the world's greatest automobile builder. His success has been achieved, not by selling a few cars at a large profit per car, but by being satisfied with a small margin on thousands of cars.

THIS ISN'T PHILANTHROPIC—it is just plain business. It costs a lot to sell an article for more than it is worth. So the maker who places a profit of \$1000 to \$1500 on a car doesn't really make that profit—he must spend nine-tenths of it in selling expense.

YOU HAVE FREQUENTLY REMARKED that you couldn't see the value in electrics at the prices that were asked for them. Good reason, too—it wasn't there. Cost of selling was the main item. On the other hand, true value makes its own appeal—this car will sell itself on sight.

DONE IN THREE STANDARD TRIMMINGS—grey whipcord, dark blue broadcloth, and leather. We don't use goat skin—it croaks. Most ladies prefer the whipcord—cool in summer and warm in winter. Standard color of body is Napoleon Blue with broad French stripes in white.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT INCLUDES especially designed (Castle) Colonial side lamps and tail lamp. Two sets of slip covers (so one is in the laundry while the other is in use; Milady will not soil her evening gown); toilet case, and cut glass flower vase. No step ladder.

FLANDERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Pontiac, Mich.

DEALERS—Let this be our reply to the hundreds of letters and telegrams we have received: We have closed no territory—determined not to until this public announcement was made so everybody could have an even start. It has been most gratifying to know that trade comment has been so widespread and so favorable, this car has become famous even before officially announced. Competition for the line is keen. We will select carefully—for service to customers is the first essential in handling this type of carriage. If you want it, write our sales manager: tell him your qualifications and especially convince him of your facilities and your fitness to properly represent this product in your city. All applicants will be considered on their merits without regard to present or past affiliations. Better write immediately, however—else your competitor may be first.

For the Convenience of Visiting Dealers We Have Established Temporary Factory Sales Offices at Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, Mich.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels and Summer Resorts

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for balls, banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

NEW ENGLAND

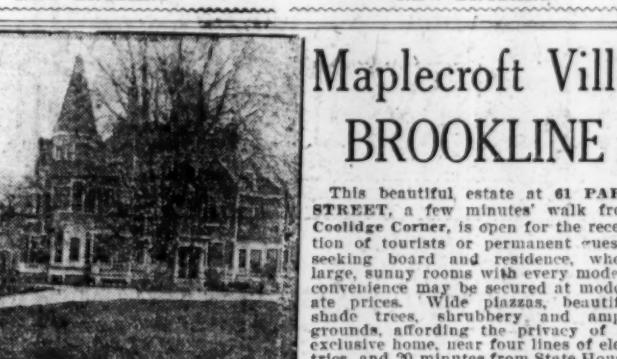


Riverbank Court

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge

TO LEASE FROM SEPT. 1ST—THREE ROOMS, third floor, overlooking beautiful Charles River Basin. Cold storage closet in suite. Cafe open all the year. Also 2 private baths, unfurnished, from Sept. 1. Tel. 2880 Cambridge. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND

Maplecroft Villa
BROOKLINE

This beautiful estate at 61 PARK STREET, a few minutes' walk from Coolidge Corner, is open for the reception of tourists or permanent guests, seeking board and residence where the surroundings with every modern convenience may be secured at moderate prices. Wide plazas, beautiful shade trees, shrubbery, and ample grounds, afford the privacy of an exclusive home, near four lines of electric, and 20 minutes from State House.

WHITTIER'S
"FAMOUS FOR HALF A CENTURY"
HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

An ideal motor trip, only 48 miles from Boston. Excellent cuisine, comfortable rooms and a delightful spot to spend your "week ends."

CHARLES B. HUBBELL, Proprietor.

Casco Castle Hotel
SO. FREEPORT, MAINENew Management. Beautifully situated on shore of Casco Bay. Scenic effects unusually grand. Everything for the making of a happy vacation. Good bathing and fishing. Rooms large, well furnished, electric lights, awnings and full length screens. OPEN JUNE 27.
GOOCH AND ALBEE, MANAGERS.

Hotel Canterbury

Charlesgate West and Newbury Sts.

On Ipswich Street Car Line

BOSTON, MASS.

Desirable Suites
of Rooms
Furnished or
Unfurnished
Cafe Unexcelled

Hotel Pemberton

HULL, MASS.

Thirty-five minutes by boat down the harbor. Always cool. Water view from every room. No flies or mosquitoes. Rooms with bath or running water. Long distance telephone in every room. Salt water swimming pool and beach bathing. Fine grounds. Lawn tennis courts.

NOW OPEN

On American Plan

PAGE & PHINNEY, Proprietors

Hotel Raneleigh

11 MOUNTFORT ST. Junction Beacon St.

Desirable apartments of one to five rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. All outside rooms and very cool in summer. A reduction of 25% for summer months until Sept. 1. Call for connection. Take Beacon street car to Mountford st. Telephone Back Bay 21703. A. E. RODICK, Manager.

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In the most beautiful part of the White Mountains. Tents, bungalows, cottages.

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Accommodations should be engaged in advance.

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ZUFRIEDEN, TAMWORTH, N. H.

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ATTRACTION

Board is offered at a private house where a few guests are taken in. Colebrook. Hotel, a quiet, comfortable place where pure water, lovely walks and drives and a restful atmosphere are found. Ample grounds and a general store in the village. Eggs, poultry, cream and milk furnished from our own place. Cheap living. No advertising in press during August. Fine home table and a few congenial people make this an attractive home in which to rest. Address MARY L. WILLIAM T. PHILLIPS, 220 Colebrook, N. H. Rates from \$10 to \$14 weekly.

THE LOUISBURG

BAR HARBOR, ME.

J. A. SHERARD, Proprietor.

Also Proprietor Hotel Preston, Beach Bluff, Mass.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

Modern improvements, excellent cuisine.

Vegetables grown in Louisburg Gardens.

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THE STANDISH HOTEL

WORCESTER, MASS.

A select family and transient hotel.

Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.50 to \$3 per day. Special rates for permanent guests.

Residential Section—767 Main St.

THE HOTEL BOWDOIN

8 BOWDOIN ST., BOSTON

Rooms single or en suite, with bath.

Single, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Cars pass hotel to stations, theaters and

Homelike and clean.

fresh vegetables from the house farm; an automobile center. WALTER PITMAN, Prop.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.

BEACON HILL—Rooms, with hot and

cold water, \$1.00 per day and up; with private bath, \$1.50 per day and up. Temper-

ance hotel.

HOTEL RADCLIFFE

Desirable rooms, excellent cafe, 118

Huntington St., opp. Mechanics Build-

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It Is Evident

for peace, for better social conditions and for stricter business ethics is the result of the public conscience awakening to the tremendous sacrifice of war, to the real causes of social unrest and other untoward conditions, and to the futility of any commercial policy that is not based upon honest business relations. Those who are leaders in the world's work, as well as the rank and file, realize these facts. Hence the trend of the times is to practise more and preach less, for the modern ideal is that progress which gives to all a growing sense of individual responsibility for the common good

that the world-wide movement

Q THE DIRECT as well as unseen effect of the press on modern advancement is hard to measure. But it is a fact that the influence of sincere and constructive newspapers is a tremendous factor in present-day enlightenment and achievement. These journals are imbued with a purpose; they are trying to fulfil that purpose and to reach the goal of increasing usefulness

Q THAT POLICY defines the aim of the Monitor. The success it has attained and continues to build is clear evidence of the growing appreciation of the public in clean journalism, and one of its militant exponents. The Monitor, however, in shaping its course to fit the general trend to practise more and preach less is going to use every legitimate opportunity to become bigger, better and broader in every department where it can be more serviceable and a greater help to all mankind

Waste Places of Earth Blossom Into Gardens for Children

Boston Social Union Takes Up New-Old Idea With Eye to Schools

SETTLEMENTS ARE UNITING IN WORK

Plans of Henry Saxton Adams Now in Charge of Miss Jean A. Cross

EN and horses, wagons and plows at work on the tract of land on Sterling street near Washington in Roxbury caused everybody who passed that way to wonder what could be going on. It had been a dump, redolent with tin cans and other refuse, an offense to all who saw. It was the middle of June when the horses came, then one day, when they were all gone out, a horde of children was let in and set to work with hoe and spade. Later those who passed that way saw neat looking beds flourishing with green leaves, beans a foot and a half high, lettuce and radishes ready to pull, and by and by flowers giving out their beauty and fragrance, and in the mornings little children, boys and girls, weeding, spading, watering and harvesting their crops.

This land for years had been used as a dump by the Boston Elevated Railway Company and was filled with stones, broken glass and tin cans. Through the efforts of the Boston Social Union permission was secured to use it for a children's garden. It was intended to literally make this waste place a fertile field, a model for the whole city, a center where those interested in garden work may go for advice and from which the garden spirit will radiate.

Boston Was Pioneer

It was Boston that started the children's gardens in this country. For a while they flourished in the city, then lacking organization and popular support dwindled away and were found only occasionally at some settlement house where the work was carried on against great difficulties; or at some school where they were left to languish during the long hot weeks of the summer vacation.

Other cities and towns caught up the idea, however, and carried it on to successful issues. Civic clubs, village improvement associations or committees of women's club in many progressive towns in Massachusetts have seen that the children have opportunity for constructive garden work. Boston has once more taken up the idea and means to push it through, hoping eventually to make it a part of the regular school system.

Social Union Aids

The work has been undertaken by the Boston Social Union, which is a federation of settlement and neighborhood houses in the city. Each house remains independent of the other but by uniting at certain points it is found the work of each can be conducted along broader lines and more economically, rendering a more effective service in every way. In other words, the union is to the settlement houses what the clearing house is to the banks.

The work began a year ago when Henry Saxton Adams was placed in charge. Mr. Adams was landscape artist and teacher of horticulture at Wellesley. He organized the work, putting it on a sound business basis and planned methods of concentration and procedure which are being put into operation this year. Last year he established the Boston seed distribution. By means of it the best seeds obtainable are put up in packages which the children buy for a penny. There is practically no doubt as to their fertility. It is hard enough for anybody to labor to produce a fine garden and then not have his plants come up, or prove to be of an inferior quality, but when such a thing happens in a child's garden, especially when the child has so little brightness in his life, and experience found it happened frequently when seeds were bought in the usual way, it is a calamity indeed. These seeds are absolutely reliable yet placed within the reach of the poorest child.

Director Secured

Mr. Adams has had to withdraw from the work this year except as an advisor and councilor, but upon his recommendation a director has been secured to give the gardens daily personal direction and supervision. Miss Jean A. Cross of Cambridge has been secured for the work. Last year Miss Cross was connected with the Fairview gardens in Yonkers. She came here the first of April, rather late to begin work of this nature, but time enough to accomplish a good deal.

Much has already been done and it is expected the season will yield a rich harvest of good accomplished. The nature of the work is such that if in the fall it is found a sound and progressive work has been started, all will have been done that is hoped for this year. The work was delayed in the first place by the time it took to complete plans and to raise the necessary funds for carrying them through.

As the duties of the director are so widely diffused and varied, the work of

Miss Cross this year can be hardly more than initiative and advisory. The real strength and success gained in the neighborhoods, it is seen, must come from the individual efforts made by the settlements. To this end each house has appointed a special worker to be accountable for the garden work in the district. Each has formulated garden plans to fit the separate locality.

In the crowded tenement districts gardening is limited to window-box work. In sections where there are small yards the settlements are arousing a desire for home beautifying, and the raising of vegetables for the family's use. There have been known instances of economic self help through this simple means. If good results are to be obtained in this kind of work it must be followed up by frequent home visiting which entails much labor.

Wherever it has been possible to obtain a vacant lot small gardens have been started, each child enroled having his allotted part. Five such in the city are under the care of settlements. More or less of this kind of work has been carried on by the settlement for years, some of it most effectively, but all of it has been hampered by the lack of those facilities which the combined effort of all it is believed will now make possible.

System Admirable

When Miss Cross took up the work in the spring she gave talks on gardening in the different settlement houses, and upon the personal invitation of the masters in 14 different school buildings, instructing the pupils at their morning assemblies on what to plant and how to plant. This has been found an admirable way of getting at large groups of children besides increasing the interest of teachers and masters. Upon requests from them some talks were given to groups of teachers.

The garden in Roxbury is to be made the model garden of the city. Money for it has been raised by private contribution. It has beds 8x10 feet for 160 children. This land is not so bad as it is in other places as the ground was used for years by the Elevated as a dumping place for its snow, and the drainage from this has tended to fertilize it. It was a sorry looking place when the union took possession of it, all rocks and burdocks and a few paths made by the boys in playing ball, for poor as it was it still afforded an unoccupied space where boys could congregate.

Waste Becomes Garden

The rocks have been cleaned out, the land plowed and well fertilized, the beds have been marked out, water has been put in and a tool house erected. Later it is hoped to put up a shelter. The grounds are now surrounded by a fence. There was delay in getting this in place which in turn held back the work as it was considered unwise to begin gardening until some protection was afforded.

All day and every day until the ground was planted the children were admitted, small groups at a time, that each might be given personal attention and instruction. Each was assigned his little patch of ground and each spaded and hoed his own plot, breaking the hard lumps and raking his garden smooth. Then came the planting. Each child decides for himself what he would grow, making his selection from the easily grown things that have been picked out as suited to him. Sometimes they have notions of their own which have to be met diplomatically. A little boy at a neighborhood house wanted to grow pickles in his gardens and a little girl at the Riee decided she wanted to have the kind of beans that were pork and beans.

The spades and rakes and other long-handled tools are marked off in lengths of six inches, which is the distance to be observed between the seed rows, and are used in marking them. As the children make their own calculations, drawing strings evenly from one side to the other of the little patch, the work is made to correlate with their school arithmetic. The children supposedly use their own ideas in arranging their gardens, but they all come to see that it looks best to have flowers across the ends and vegetables in the center.

It is mostly the children from the Sherwin and Hyde schools who have the benefits of the Sterling street garden. They had already been deeply interested in such things at their schools. At the Sherwin, especially, much attention has been given to nature work for a number of years, but ground being both poor and scarce in that neighborhood, the work has been conducted chiefly through window and root boxes. They therefore have attained to considerable knowledge of how to grow things and eagerly looked forward to the day when they would have a real garden in the old dump. The garden is conducted independently of any settlement but children come there from the Robert Gould Shaw home, the Roxbury neighborhood, and the Ruggles street neighborhood houses. Now that the planting has been accomplished, instead of being open all day, the grounds are open only half a day, but on every day in the week. Miss Merle Smith is the assistant in charge.

Rice Plot Cultivated

When the school garden work was at its height in Boston the Rice school had a garden at the side of the Public Latin school at the corner of Warren and Dartmouth street. It was neglected, then abandoned, and grew tall with weeds, rough, bare in spots, unsightly. This land, too, was plowed, spaded, hoed, raked and planted. A showing of thrifty green soon appeared above the ground, and the children spend many happy hours caring for the shoots. Lettuce, radishes, parsley, beans, carrots, tomatoes, and flowers all are planted in

that small square of ground and have already added unwanted pleasure to the life of the 40 families who have children there. Rotation of crops is observed even in these small gardens, so that the children learn from the first how to use all at times every inch of the land.

But 30 gardens could be made from this piece of ground and the question arose as to whom it should be given, for both the South End and Lincoln houses are supporting it and many children wanted to farm. It was decided to give the children of the Rice school the preference if preference was to be shown, for it originally belonged to them. Even these were weeded out. Only those children were taken who expected to be in the city all summer.

Children Pay

They pay for the garden here and elsewhere at the rate of 25 cents a year, which brings it to a cost of about 2

cents a week. This has been found a wise plan, for a child will not bring his pennies unless he is in earnest, and if he pays for it he has a sense of responsibility that compels him to do his part. It also gives him a sense of possession. They pay sometimes, but seldom all at once, usually bringing their money by the week or perhaps saving it until they have a nickel to bring at one time. The change about covers the cost of the seed.

But the children in the neighborhood trooped around when work was begun.

They hung on the fences, and pleaded that they might have a garden too.

If they kept coming, thereby showing they really wanted one, deep down in their little hearts, and were not merely captivated for the moment by what they saw others doing, they were given a garden as soon as one was available.

Even though a garden is paid for it does not make it the property of the young

many it was no use counting them; 60 perhaps, or 70, or 80, or even more. When they had cleaned it they spaded it and got it all ready for the planting. Thirty individual gardens were made out of it and apportioned to the boys and girls. When the work began everybody thought it seemed as though it was a hopeless undertaking, but they would try it anyway. The things are doing very well, responding splendidly to the eager coaxing of the children. The boys were so intent on that garden they would come to it before breakfast, then after breakfast and before school. It seemed as though they could not stay away. The garden is so situated, being close to the house, that they can be allowed in at any time.

This garden is surrounded by back yards as disorderly as it was a few months ago. It is hoped that it will prove a stimulating example to the tenants and that at any rate the boys and

girls, some of whom call these same back yards their own, another year will undertake in their own yards the work they are now doing in that of the settlement house.

Former Roxbury Dump May Be Beautiful Model for Whole City

CAMBRIDGE HAS TRANSFORMATION

Love of Growing Things Is Also Seen in Boxes of Tenements

girls, some of whom call these same back yards their own, another year will undertake in their own yards the work they are now doing in that of the settlement house.

Growing Things Loved

In the North and West and South ends it is practically impossible to get even a little land for garden purposes, so that window and roof boxes must be depended upon entirely. The people who live in these districts, and especially the Italians, love gardening. They must have something growing, and being fond of vegetables, more so than Americans, undertake what little things they can, even growing parsley and onions if that is the best they can do, in tomato cans.

The boys were set to work to clean it and did every bit of the work of that garden themselves. Barrels, and barrels, and barrels of stuff they carried off, so

they take eagerly to the proposition of window boxes. But window boxes in the tenements are quite a different proposition from what they are in homes in other parts of the city. Window ledges are often too narrow to rest a box upon, and they have to be fastened securely and therefore fashioned especially and placed with intelligence and skill.

Through the union a box filled with loam soil can be obtained for 15 cents. Last year 1300 of these were made to order. Here it might be stated that while many of the people are glad enough to buy the boxes, they balk at paying for the dirt. Buy dirt! Not much!

Cambridge One Interests

One of the most interesting gardens is being conducted at the Cambridge Neighborhood house. The house secured possession of a piece of land as unsightly as can well be imagined. It was a dumping ground for the neighborhood. Covered originally with stones and burdocks, for years it had been made a receptacle for tin cans, bottle, old hats and anything else that it was wished to get rid of.

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Window Boxes Not Easy

Window box gardening sounds easy but it is not. Often the boxes are in places it is hard to get at and the children have to lean far out to do their work, to water and tend, and the sun often beats on them pitilessly all day long. What they accomplish is as truly the result of labor as that which is done in the open field. There being no gardens in this district to serve as illustrations the instruction must be given by a house-to-house visitor. Some landlords will not permit a window box to be fastened to their houses, or perhaps things are of such a nature one is impracticable. Then they are placed on the roof. That has both advantages and disadvantages, for boxes have been piftered, their contents dragged out and destroyed. That sometimes happens in the gardens out of doors, but it is noted as significant that the child who has a garden of his own, or has had one, has never been known to molest that of another.

Portions of the South End are known as the lodging house district, and each house has a little long, narrow back yard. An effort is being made to interest the owners of these houses, that is, the ones who rent them and run them, to fix up their yards, to clean them and keep them in order, to plant vines along the fences and plant flowers and vegetables in little beds, to use what they have and make a little bit of greenery and brightness to rest their eyes upon.

That would seem to be a comparatively easy work, but it takes time to do all this and those concerned have not a surplus of that to spare. And when they take time and labor faithfully, complaint is liable to come back that the people in the house do not appreciate their efforts and insist upon throwing garbage and other refuse out of the windows.

Certificates Given

The union will not give prizes as it wishes not to commercialize the work, nor to foster a spirit of strife, but it will give certificates for excellence to as many as in its opinion merit them.

Window box and back yard garden work have their advantages. They also have their disadvantages. As much may be said of the gardens, but a larger work and more broadly practical is accomplished through them and it is expected that it will result another year in back-yard improvement and in window and roof gardens at the homes of the children.

The work that has already been done in scattered instances has accomplished much, as a walk through those neighborhoods will show. Boxes are frequently seen at windows, but it needs a journey to the roof of a tall building to learn what has been accomplished, or what may be.

Here and there among the spindly clothespoles and chimneys are glimpses of green. Roofs have been balustraded, lined with boxes which are planted with vines that clamber over, and those which are trained upward on strings, with scarlet geraniums and other bright-hued and sweet-smelling flowers. Some are just beginning to grow, bravely struggling, others are a mass of thrifty green, but here in the early morning and the cool of the evening the family will come and dig and work among the blossoms. Here the children play, the kittens scamper and the dogs sleep. There are crowded, congested, direful conditions in these districts; surprisingly good ones are to be found as well.

Former Shah Advances

TEHERAN, Persia — Mohammed Ali Mirza, former Shah, who recently returned to Persia from exile, is at Barfurush, 100 miles north of here. Semman, a city 100 miles northeast of Teheran, is reported to have fallen into his hands.

Buy Indiana Land for Plant

HAMMOND, Ind.—Chapin & Co. of Milwaukee have purchased 10 acres of high priced river frontage in Hammond, upon which they will erect a factory, employing 700 men.

Monitor Out with 300

London—The estate of Sir W. S. Gilbert, the dramatic author and librettist, amounts to \$560,000.

MONITOR OUT WITH 300

About 300 children from Harrison Avenue went out on the steamer Monitor today on the Randidge excursion to Bumkin island.

FLOWERING PLOTS ARE EXAMPLE TO DISTRICT



Children enjoy garden pleasures of Cambridge Neighborhood House, where unwholesome dump was transformed by loving labors of the boys

ELEVATED'S DUMPING GROUND NOW A GARDEN



Tract on Sterling street, Roxbury, shows some miniature crops with the delighted little growers of vegetables and fruit

that small square of ground and have already added unwanted pleasure to the life of the 40 families who have children there. Rotation of crops is observed even in these small gardens, so that the children learn from the first how to use all at times every inch of the land.

But 30 gardens could be made from this piece of ground and the question arose as to whom it should be given, for both the South End and Lincoln houses are supporting it and many children wanted to farm. It was decided to give the children of the Rice school the preference if preference was to be shown, for it originally belonged to them. Even these were weeded out. Only those children were taken who expected to be in the city all summer.

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They hung on the fences, and pleaded that they might have a garden too.

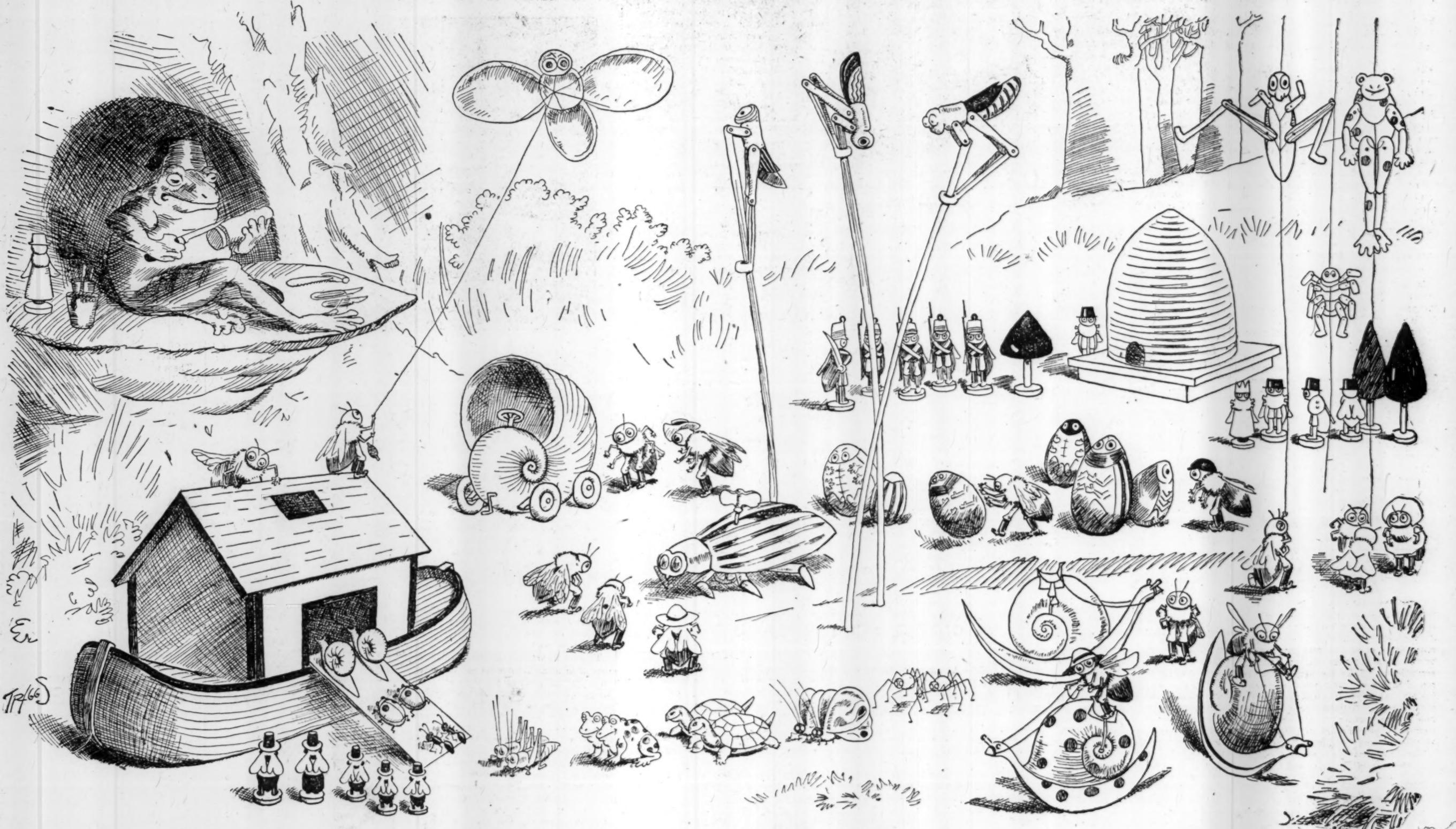
If they kept coming, thereby showing they really wanted one, deep down in their little hearts, and were not merely captivated for the moment by what they saw others doing, they were given a garden as soon as one was available.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Today we shall trip to the Busyville Toyland,
A very good place for a girl and a boy land;
It's set in a pond on a pleasant green island.
And known to the bees as the "Buy, baby, buy," land.

There's Jumping Jack gay, Jack-o' Lantern's first cousin;
Who almost half scares you, yet "really he does";
And monkeys on sticks that are grasshoppers, too.
They hop and they caper like those in the Zoo.

The automobile is a snail shell on wheels,
A forty-bee-power that dizzily reels
Round corners, with tooting of 'Skeeter's shrill horn,
All tardy ped-es-trians safely to warn.

The Tumblebug toys are surprisingly spry,
You never can down them, however you try;
Tipped over they roll right side up again lightly,
As every one does who is ballasted rightly.

The bees' Noah's ark is the nicest toy yet,
Noah Bee has his Shem, Ham and beekin Japhet;
The animals, traveling two by two, climb
The gang plank, and hope the boat's starting on time.

Mechanical Beetle is wound up, and runs
With terrible clatter, like rattle of guns;
The Noah's ark animals try to make fun of him,
He cannot go with them, because there's but one of him.

(Copyrighted 1910 by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved.)

A make-believe bee-hive is here, and O yes,
The queen is attended by Busy, we guess;
Biff and Baff, as we see, fly their queer new owl kite;
The funny tin soldiers are fierce but won't fight.

The toymaker Frog had observed that a snail
Makes a rocking horse fine when he curls up his tail;
So wooden snails, curly tails, painted bright green,
With spots of vermillion are here to be seen.

They go like a racer, and yet never budge,
You're safe home again in a jiff, one would judge;
It's real rapid transit, for fast as you trot,
You get There and Back without leaving the spot.

FORMATION OF THE ALPHABET

THE Greeks called the alphabet the A-B, *alphabetta*. Our alphabet belongs to the Egyptian system. There are four other systems—the Cuneiform, the Chinese, the Hittite and the Mexican. They all appear, so far as they were developed, to have followed the same line.

An alphabet seems compelled to pass through the following stages before it becomes a simple register of sounds: Picture writing, including symbolic pictures of invisible things, word signs and syllable signs; lastly come signs for individual sounds, or letters, and the alphabet is attained.

So conservative is human nature that

we have never quite let go of any of these outgrown stages. The hands of our clocks still point to primitive pictures around the dial: one, two, three, four fingers, the whole hand with the fingers together and the thumb separated, making a V; then the fingers of the next hand are added, and finally the two hands are put together with the V's point to point, and we have X for ten. The familiar E is a still more unmistakable piece of picture writing. Our sign & is a conventionalized form of the Latin et, and appears still more conventional in the +, which, curiously enough, we call by a different Latin name, plus. This may be regarded as either a word or a syllable sign. There are others equally curious. Even such English letters as J, the sound of which a German spells out as dsch, or X, which stands for ks, may be regarded as still imperfectly alphabetic; for a perfect alphabet implies one letter for each individual sound, or letters, and the alphabet is attained.

So conservative is human nature that

Picture Puzzle



What trade?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Digger

WHY?

WHY do horses roll? Horses are

fond of rolling on the ground and

no animals shake themselves more thor-

oughly than they do. The habit is of

much service to horses living on open

plains.

On being turned loose at the end of

a journey an Arab horse rolls in the

sand, which acts as blotting-paper, ab-

sorbing exudations from the body. A

shake removes the sand and the coat

soon dries. Cavalrymen in hot climates

sometimes put sand on their horses as

the simplest and quickest way of drying

them.

H'E'D RATHER TALK

A guest was expected for dinner and

Bobby had received 5 cents as the price

of his silence during the meal. He was

as quiet as a mouse until, discovering

that his favorite dessert was being

served, he could no longer curb his enthusiasm.

He drew the coin from his pocket, and rolling it across the table exclaimed: "Here's your nickel, mamma, I'd rather talk."—Success Magazine.

TO HIGHER LEVELS

Whence—a noble deed is wrought,

Whence is spoke a noble thought,

Our hearts in glad surprise

To higher levels rise.

Honor to those whose words or deeds

Thus help us in our daily needs,

And by their overflow

Raise us from what is low.

—Longfellow.

JIMMIE WATCHES MR. FROG

HELLO, Mr. Frog, what are you doing in my garden?" said Jimmie, to the big, brown toad that was sitting in the middle of the lettuce bed in his "corner" of his father's garden.

But Mr. Frog answered never a word.

He sat there and looked solemnly out of his bright beady eyes.

"Well, Mr. Frog," Jimmie persisted,

"if you won't tell me what you are doing, I'll just wait and see what you're doing."

So Jimmie sat on the ground close by

and looked at Mr. Frog, and Mr. Frog, in turn, looked at him. Pretty soon a little red bug flew down and lit on the lettuce

near Mr. Frog's nose. Jimmie saw something flash out of Mr. Frog's mouth and back again "quick as a wink." And Mr. Red Bug was not on the lettuce leaf any more.

Jimmie was sure Mr. Red Bug didn't fly away, but he wasn't sure about what had happened.

"HAD RATHER" AND "HAD BETTER"

FOR many years advocates of good usage have been denouncing the expressions "had rather" and "had better" as incorrect English; our best writers have been placidly using those vigorous idioms without apparent regard for the opposing academic authority.

The chief plaint of the grammarian is voiced in the objection that these expressions cannot be parsed. "Had rather" and "had better" share this fault with other English idioms. It is frankly admitted that we are using a past form to express future action. What of that? How many of our terse idiomatic phrases are the product of the grammarian's workshop? Hammond Lamont in dis-

cussing a group of idioms that included "had rather" and "had better" wrote: "In certain constructions words acquire a curious twist of meaning, and the grammatical relations may violate ordinary rules. When these irregular turns of phrase become national and reputable they are—rules or no rules—as proper as proper can be. Indeed, these homely, racy idioms are the best kind of English, for they substitute for stiff formality the ease and vigor of popular speech."

As early as the fifteenth century "had rather" and somewhat later "had better" were evolved after the analogy of "to have liefer" and "had liefer" from earlier expressions of unquestioned authority.

They are found in the popular ballads and in the more formal literature. Illustrations can be cited from Shakespeare, as well as from Sidney, Marlowe, Ben Jonson, and the minor Elizabethan writers.

The critics of "had rather" and "had better" are not to be won over by the fact that Addison, Chesterfield, Macaulay, and a host of more recent writers of repute have used these expressions freely. They may even read in their Bible: "Had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness," but for them the words carry no conviction so far as "had rather" is concerned.

"Mr. Frog is Mr. Toad, and he is a good fellow to have in your garden, son, and you had better take care of him," said Jimmie's father.

And Jimmie said: "Yes, sir, I sure will. I'm going to be partner with Mr. Frog."—The Child's Gem.

Use is not the sole factor in determin-

ing good English, but the persistent usage of the best writers over a long period of time presents a serious obstacle to the purist who seeks to assail a particular construction.—Prof. John Louis Haney in Ladies Home Journal.

HIS REASON

"Please let me go to night school next term instead of day school," pleaded Willie.

"Why?"

"So I can play ball all day."—E. change.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

WORD-CHANGING

HERE is a pencil and paper game which can be played by any number. Starting with one given word, the test is to change it into another given word by changing only one letter at a time, and the winner is he who arrives most quickly at the result and by the shortest process.

For instance, suppose the word "dog" is given to be changed into "cat." The best method would be dot, cot, cat. Of course longer words are more difficult, but usually patience will bring success. For instance, the word "fast" may be changed into "slow" by the following steps: Fast, last, lost, slot, slot, slow. Perhaps there is a shorter way that a little study

will discover. If the party is large it is more fun to play the game with groups of two as partners.—Children's Star.

BOOK PARTY

The plan for a book party is to have every one dress to represent the name of some book or wear some one thing that indicates the name. Each one talks with as many others as possible, trying all the time to find out what they represent, and at the same time not to give away her own identity. At a certain time every one writes down a guess as to what book each other person represents, and a prize is given for the largest number of correct guesses.—New York Herald.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

ROCK-A-BY-BABY

There are few girls in this country who have not heard the nursery rhyme sung by the mother:

"Rock-a-baby, on the tree top;
When the wind blows the cradle will rock;
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall,
And down will come cradle, baby and all."

But how many know the origin of these lines? Shortly after our forefathers landed at Plymouth, Mass., a party were out in the field where the Indian women were picking strawberries. Several of these women, or squaws, as they are called, had "papoose"—that is, babies—and, having no cradles, they had tied them up in Indian fashion, hung from the limbs of the surrounding trees. "When the wind blew these cradles would rock." A young man of the party observing this, peeled off a piece of the bark, and wrote the above lines. —*Girls Companion.*

EIGHT DIVIDED

In one of the West Philadelphia elementary schools little Robert is the "bright boy" of the class. When the children were being rehearsed in arithmetic the other day the teacher asked Robert what was the half of eight.

"Well," answered Robert thoughtfully, "depends on the way. Up and down, it's three, and straight across it's nothing." —*Continent.*

HE SAID "NO"

"So," said Tommy's father, "you took dinner at Willie Stout's house today. I hope when it came to extra helpings you had manners enough to say 'No'." "Yes, sir," replied Tommy. "I said 'No' several times."

"Ah! You did!" "Yes, sir. Stout kept askin' me if I had enough." —*Exchange.*

CAMERA MADE FROM OLD HAT

IT IS possible to take a photograph without using either camera or lens, according to the Children's Magazine. All we need, in addition to a photographic plate, is an old felt hat and one or two odds and ends that are found in every house. Take the hat, and at the top of the crown cut a small hole about the size of a sixpence, and paste over it a small square of tinfoil. Pierce a small hole in the center of this tinfoil by running a pin through it. This small pinhole opening does instead of a lens.

Now turn the hat upside down, and over the base of the brim and the opening for the head paste tightly a piece of stout brown paper in such a way that no light can get into the hat. Cut a piece out of this brown paper, leaving an opening three inches square, and along the bottom of the opening, on the outside of the paper, paste a strip of brown paper, four inches long and two inches wide, in such a way as to form a pocket in which the photographic plate can rest. This is done by putting paste on half the width of the strip along its entire length and sticking it just below the opening at the back of the hat. The two ends of the strip are then pasted down firmly.

Now, in a dark-room—that is, a room or cupboard in which light comes only through a red or orange glass—place a quarter-plate at the back of the hat so that it rests in the pocket with the film or rough surface towards the crown of

CAMERA CONTEST



Shepherd dog of a country boy in Vermont jumping into the air to catch in his mouth a tossed stone

AS A high jumper, the dog pictured today would undoubtedly take a prize in a competition. The photograph comes from Marjorie Crampton of New Haven, Conn., who writes this little account of an experience in Vermont.

"Last summer, while taking a walk among the mountains, we chanced to come upon a lonely little farmhouse. In the front yard was an old row boat filled with blooming flowers, and everything around the place bespoke peace and contentment. As we stood admiring the surroundings, a group of barefooted youngsters shyly came out of the door, and with them was a black, shepherd dog. Standing behind one another, with their fingers in their mouths, they bashfully answered our questions. Then the young man of the house came up the road whistling and the dog joyfully ran to meet him. He asked if we would care to see the dog do a few tricks." As

we said we would, he threw a stone far into the air. The dog jumped for it and landed safely with it in his mouth. He did this for us many times and I snapped my camera while he was in the air."

Mrs. Crampton gets the dollar award this week. Honorable mention: Dewitt Reed, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Templeton, Chicago, Ill.; Ruth E. Lane, Honesdale, Pa.; Gladys Anderson, Hambleton, W. Va.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

EMPEROR OF CHINA ADMIRE

LONDON—An amusing interview is reported from China. Some ladies from the British legation, having been invited to attend upon the Emperor and Empress of China at the court of Peking set out, preceded by a mounted escort of guards from the Belgian and Italian legations.

The party having passed over the beautiful marble bridge, entered the new palace which stands on the border of the famous North lake. In one of the entrance halls they were met by a group of princesses, all gorgeously apparelled, who stood in a semi-circle to receive them. These formed themselves into two long lines leading right up to the audience chamber, which was draped in exquisite yellow silk. Here the Empress dowager was seated on a throne of em-

SPARROW'S TOILET

A splash into a silver brook,
A dainty little dipping;
A dart into a quiet nook,
With all his feathers dripping;
A little shake, a little tweak,
To stir up every feather;
A pretty preening with his beak
To lay them all together;
A stretch of wings, some fluffy shakes,
A flash—he's flown away!

That is how the sparrow makes his toilet for the day.—H. H. Bennett.

NEAT HEN

A little three-year-old girl discovered a neighbor's hen scratching in the garden, and running into the house she said to her mother in a most indignant tone: "Ma, that hen next door is wiping her feet on the grass!"—Sunshine Bulletin.

OLDEST STAMP

CONSUL SIXTEN KEYSER, president of the Swedish Philatelic Society, writes: "The oldest of all stamps in the world is the black English penny stamp. This stamp is of the greatest interest from several points of view.

It signifies a new era with quite a distinct system of postage and the introduction of an altogether new science—the philatelic study. Not only on account of the altered way of payment and the new basis for charging postage, which up till that date within Great Britain was dependent upon distance, but also for another reason, this stamp deserves special attention. It is now more than 70 years since this stamp was invented, and it is remarkable that during such a long period there never has been found a better type for a postage stamp. With the exception of the perforation, this old stamp is still in all respects a quite modern one. All attempts to find out any other form for a stamp, as oblong, round, triangular, have never been generally accepted. Also the print and the watermark show the consummate care with which the constructor of this stamp did his work. It is indeed for many reasons that this stamp—the foundation stone of the philatelic science—has the right to be named the 'queen of postage stamps.'

WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN

"Utility, art and harmony," according to Third Assistant Postmaster-General Britt, will be combined in an issue of postage stamps about to be authorized, says a Washington correspondent. The head of President Washington will appear on the first six of the series, while the last five will bear the likeness of Benjamin Franklin.

All of the new stamps' denomination will be in Arabic and this, as well as the use of a separate color or shade for each denomination, is expected to prevent confusion.

STAMPS ALTERED

The philatelist world has been considerably amused by an episode which occurred in London lately, says Mekel's Weekly Stamp News. Messrs. Lewis May & Co., stamp dealers, were determined, if they could do so, to obtain the postmark on an altered stamp, partly as a protest against the new stamps.

Ordinary penny stamps were placed on seven letters, but where the head of the King should appear in the center, they had placed a small oval cutting taken

BABY TURTLE

Just so soon as a baby turtle emerges from the egg, off he scuttles down to the sea. He has no one to teach him, no one to guide him. In his curious little make-up, there is implanted a streak of caution based upon the fact that until a certain period his armor is soft and no defense against hungry fish, and he at once seeks shelter in the tropical profusion of the gulf weed, which holds within its branching fronds an astonishing abundance of marine life. Here the young turtle feeds unmolested while his armor undergoes the hardening process.

Whatever the young sea turtle eats and wherever he eats it, facts not generally ascertained, one thing is certain—it agrees with him immensely. He leads a pleasant sort of life, basking in the tropical sun and cruising leisurely in the cool depths.

Once he has attained the weight of 25 pounds, which usually occurs within the first year, the turtle is safe. After that, when once he has withdrawn his head from its position of outlook into the shells of his neck between the two shells, intending devourers may struggle in vain to make an impression upon him.—Harper's Weekly.

BABY TURTLE

WONDERS OF NATURE

XXIII.—IN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS, COLORADO

(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)



Rock formation resembling a mushroom in Mushroom park, Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs

NO scenic feature in the vicinity of Colorado Springs, Col., has wider fame than the picturesque Garden of the Gods, which is rich in strange natural formations of rock. It now belongs to the city of Colorado Springs, to which it was presented two years ago by the children of Charles E. Perkins. The finest portion of this splendid reserve is at the entrance, four and a half miles from the city, where a passage is afforded through the stupendous outcrop of red sandstone that here attains its greatest height, constituting the Gateway to the Garden of the Gods. This outcrop does not consist of mere rock masses, but of great perpendicular shafts, whose pinnacled summits rise high in air. At the entrance stand two monoliths, each 330 feet in height.

Imagine all this, scintillant with color, set under a dazzling sapphire dome, with the silver stems and delicate frondage of young cottonwoods in one space or a strong young hemlock in life green symmetrical arms from some high, rocky cleft in another, and you may have a faint idea of the wonderful beauty of the scene.

Among the giant objects of interest in the garden are some lesser ones that have an attraction all their own. The accompanying picture presents a view in Mushroom park, and the resemblance to the growth that gives it its name is very striking in the central formation.

feet in air. There a cluster of slender spires lift themselves; beyond a leaning tower slants through the blue sky, or a cube as large as a dwelling house is balanced on a pivot-like point at the base as if a child's strength could upset it.

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See what I got!" he cried, as he came running from chicken coop, holding in his hand a china egg.

"Oh, go put it back!" exclaimed Mabel, his six-year-old sister; "that's the egg the hen measures by." —*Exchange.*

BIDDY'S MEASURER

Bobby had never been in the country before. Naturally, the very first thing he wanted to do was hunt eggs. So he took a basket and started out.

"See what I got!" he cried, as he came running from chicken coop, holding in his hand a china egg.

"Oh, go put it back!" exclaimed Mabel, his six-year-old sister; "that's the egg the hen measures by." —*Exchange.*

CHILDREN WHO RODE IN A SHOE

NOW, when the old woman
Who lived in a shoe
Had smacked all her children
(As some women do),

She grew rather sorry
She'd used so much force,
But she couldn't unsmack them
(She knew that, of course).

And the children, no longer
Unruly and pert,
Lay screaming and crying
(Because they felt hurt),

Till she shouted, "Be quiet!
I can't get a wink;
Go to sleep and I'll give you—
Now, what do you think?"

You shall see in the morning;
That is—if you're good!"
So they all went to sleep, then,
As quick as they could.

When they woke in the morning,
They rose with a shout;
They could hear, but could scarcely
Have seen them go past.

Thus for miles through the country
They joyously sped:

"Hip-hurrah!" cried the children,
And all of them said

For such rides every morning
They'd all with delight

Go smacked, without supper,
To bed every night!

—*Children's Magazine.*

DINNER BELL RUNG BY SWANS

THERE is a pretty story told about the swans in the moat of the palace of the Bishop of Wells, England. The old gatehouse, with its gray, ivygrown walls, still stands, and the swans sail up and down the dark waters of the moat, which centuries ago was a defense of the castle.

The peculiar thing about these swans is that they ring a dinner bell whenever they are hungry, and expect to have it answered at once. A long string hangs out of the gatehouse window, and, as the story is told, when the swans are hungry, the leader swims up to the bell rope, pulls at it, and then waits quietly for the housekeeper's wife to bring out her basket of bread.

It is said that 50 years ago the daugh-

ter of the bishop who lived there then taught the swans this trick with great patience and care. The swans that have come since then have apparently in turn learned the secret of the bell rope so that one who is able to perceive the connection between the pulling of the string and the appearing of the bread basket has always been among them.

That the swans communicate their demand for bread to their leader, who is always the one to ring the bell, is evident from the fact that after the black swans were introduced into the moat the ringing became so frequent that the housekeeper had to take the string in to secure herself a little peace. Evidently the newcomers were hearty eaters.—*The Childs Hour.*

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coins, and the King issued a proclamation that no one should be obliged to take them. The coins, nevertheless, continued to be current, and in 1265 their value was raised from 20 to 24 pence; probably equivalent in purchasing power to two pounds sterling today.

It is unlikely that any great number of these coins was ever struck. It is probable that, by reason of their high value, they would soon be melted down, for they were of pure gold, without alloy of any kind. The collectors of today know of only three or four specimens.

One of these was sold for more than \$200, another for \$700 and another for \$100.—*Harpers Weekly.*

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SOUTHERN COLLEGIANS
WORK WAY OVER OCEAN

Younger Members of Leading Families in New Orleans Show Their Pluck in Service on Trips Abroad

GAIN KNOWLEDGE
BY EXPERIENCE

THE idea of touring Europe by means of working their way across the ocean and return is becoming deeply grounded in the minds of the university students of New Orleans, says the Picayune, and already a number of them, and members of some of the best families of the South, have shipped from New Orleans or other southern ports. These young men are doing much to teach even their home people of the mental and physical strength of the southern youth and their desire, to learn from actual observation and without cost to themselves and parents of the things they have studied in school textbooks.

The latest of these young gentlemen to steam from this port was Omer Claihorne, who booked as a painter, and is now at sea en route to London.

John F. Dicks, Ovide B. La Cour, and Carroll Bobb, three prominent Orleanians, are others who are availing themselves of the same opportunity to see the European capitals. They left home a short time ago for Mobile, where they signed as members of the crew of the Leyland liner Meridian for Havre, steaming from Mobile.

Samuel A. Trufant, son of S. A. Trufant, cashier of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company, signed here as a member of the crew of the steamship Cestrian bound for London.

Young Mr. Trufant, who is prominent in one of the most exclusive younger sets of New Orleans, chose this means of seeing Europe in preference to going as befitting a young gentleman of his

Manor School for Boys
STAMFORD, CONN.

LOCATION—On Shippian Point, eighty feet above the water of Long Island Sound. A wonderful combination of seashore and country. Every room in the main building commands a view of the water, pines, green lawns and orchard. The beauty of its situation is in itself an inspiration.

BUILDINGS—Beautiful modern dormitory with running hot and cold water in every sleeping room. Gymnasium 100x50 feet with Basket-ball courts, bowling alleys, etc. School building, with large study hall, class rooms, chemical and physical laboratory, manual training room, etc. Large and attractive cottage for a limited number of younger boys.

ATHLETICS—Every facility for football, basket-ball and baseball. The school has a remarkable athletic record, having won twice in succession the Interpreatory League, Baseball and in football. During the past year the school has a regular football team, four basket-ball teams and three baseball teams, all playing regular schedules, thus insuring the participation of a large number of boys in athletic activities.

SCHOOL WORK—A Faculty of experienced college bred teachers, working for the economic end, insures thoroughness and definiteness of school work. Weekly summarizing of each boy's progress and careful consideration of each pupil's needs, means the efficient handling of the particular problem of every boy's development. Under our system boys acquire real live interest in their work, learn to solve themselves, and gain a thorough preparation for college or for business.

HOME LIFE—The school offers a real home to its pupils. The "institutional" atmosphere is noticeably absent, "Harmolous" and "homelike" are the terms most frequently applied by parents and those who visit the school.

MORAL TRAINING—This school honestly endeavors to impart to all boys the right principles of life. It seeks to keep in close touch with the mental and moral development of its charges. It stands ready to help a boy to fight his battles, to counsel and advise him in his difficulties. By an interest in the boy's boy problems and a sympathy with the singulars of boy life it endeavors to deserve the confidence of every pupil, young or old, and to stand by him in distress, to be patient with him in defeat and to rejoice with him in victory.

RESULTS—Manor graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country, some having chosen the field of study of their own accord, others for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Amherst, Lehigh, Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many of our former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

If you care to know more about Manor School, write to

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RESULTS—Manor graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country, some having chosen the field of study of their own accord, others for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Amherst, Lehigh, Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many of our former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

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RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS In BROOKLINE

Our lists include all the desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—house-keeping, non-housekeeping or light house-keeping. Rentals within reach of all.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 Old South Bldg., Boston
Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village
TELEPHONES AT EACH OFFICE

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved In and Out of the City.

OFFICE, 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON Telephone 1756 Oxford

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Cape Cod is becoming more and more popular each year as a summering place, with the result that the best cottage sites are growing less numerous.

At Chatham there is a point of land 80 acres in area, formerly owned by Eben D. Jordan and now known as Larchmont-by-the-Sea, which extends out into Pleasant bay and is being offered in lots of one acre. The land is of an outstanding character and the many high spots, looking out on the water on three sides, present the most delightful building sites that could be asked for. There is always a strong breeze.

Atwood, Pattee & Potter, 27 School street, Boston, have recently purchased the property and are now expending thousands of dollars in improvements, such as macadamizing streets, installing a water system for the use of cottagers, etc. A 10-room and bath cottage has just been finished and another which will contain 14 rooms and two baths, is fast nearing completion.

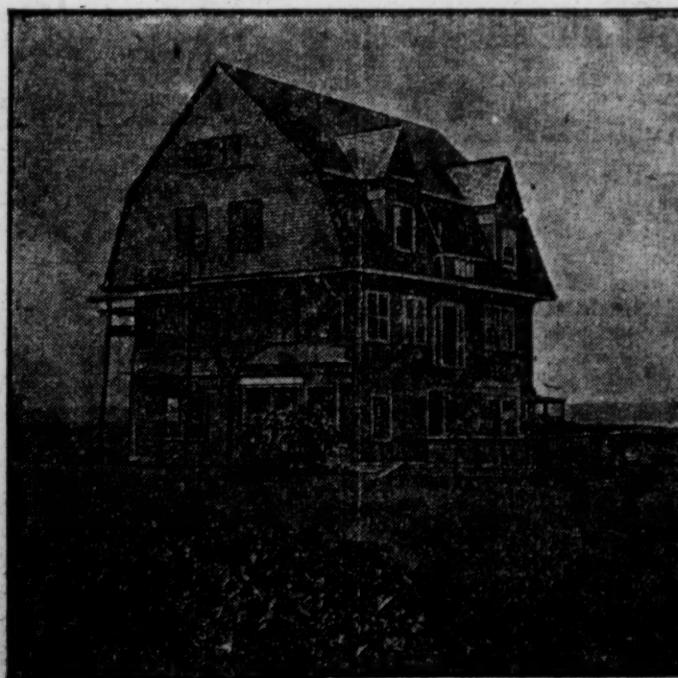
Larchmont-by-the-Sea is an easy automobile run from Boston or New York, with state highway practically all the distance. It is also within a short distance of the Cape Cod canal, now being built by August Belmont and J. W. Miller of New York, and on the completion of the canal land at Larchmont-by-the-Sea is considered likely to increase greatly in value. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing are available in Pleasant bay, and a fine view of steamers, sailing craft, etc., passing Chatham on the outside, is to be had from all lots. A tennis court and croquet grounds are to be laid out by the firm for use of cottagers.

The same firm has another land proposition located in East Bridgewater on Saticucket lake. This tract consists of about 30 acres, almost entirely covered with beautiful pine trees. Already there are four bungalows erected and occupied and a fifth is under process of construction on this property. The lake covers an area of 185 acres and is well stocked with fish, besides affording excellent bathing. To be fully appreciated this property should be seen.

Brae-Burn Plat, Auburndale, comprising about 50 building lots varying in area from 6000 to 12,000 feet, is another of the firm's properties. The location on Commonwealth avenue, adjacent to the Brae-Burn Country Club and attractive residences, two lines of electric passing the land, and five minutes' walk from steam railroad station, is most attractively situated, both as to environment and transportation.

Every lot is restricted and already two

COTTAGE IS NEARING COMPLETION



Contains 14 rooms and two baths and has a commanding outlook of Pleasant bay and the ocean

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE MARLBOROUGH

416 Marlborough St.

Apartments of five and seven rooms, \$800 to \$1400.

THE ILKLEY

176-8 Huntington Ave.

Apartments of eight large, bright rooms, \$850 to \$1200.

SYMPHONY CHAMBERS

Cor. Massachusetts and Huntington Aves.

Desirable offices and studios.

Apply on the premises or to

Edward Peirce
10 BROAD ST., ROOM 5

IN THE BEST PART OF BROOKLINE

NEW HOUSE,

16 University rd, cor. Beacon st. Take car to junction Beacon, Washington and University road.

Suites of 7 large outside sunny rooms and bath. Hot water heat. Continuous hot water. Electric service. Front and back plazas. The best suites to be had for the price. \$44 and \$50 per month.

RHODES BROS.

440 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

Our Mr. Fletcher will be on the premises every day from 1:30 to 5.

ALLSTON SUITES

Brighton Ave., 6 rooms & bath, \$40 cor. Chester St. 7 rooms & bath, \$45

Brighton Ave. 5 to 7 rms. & bath, \$50 to \$40

Emmerson St., cor. No. 24 Harvard St., cor. 7 rooms & bath, \$34

Emmerson St., cor. 5 & 6 rms. & bath, \$28 up

All light rooms, with steam heat, continuous hot water, and all modern conveniences. Apply 426 Tremont bldg., Boston

NEW APARTMENT TO SUBLLET

GOOD 7-ROOM APARTMENT—NEEDS NO FURNISHING.

Second floor, large room, front and back plazas; gas and electric lights, gas range, hot water heat.

RENT, \$400 per month, \$500 month, beginning Sept. 15. Address B. L. BRUCE, Tel. Back Bay 4320.

TO LET—Lower suite; pleasant location; liberal rent for the right party. Address JOHN RAMSEY, Atlantic, Mass. Tel. Dorchester 501.

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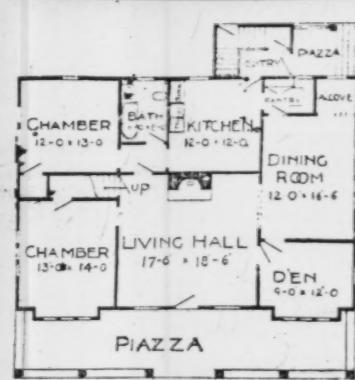
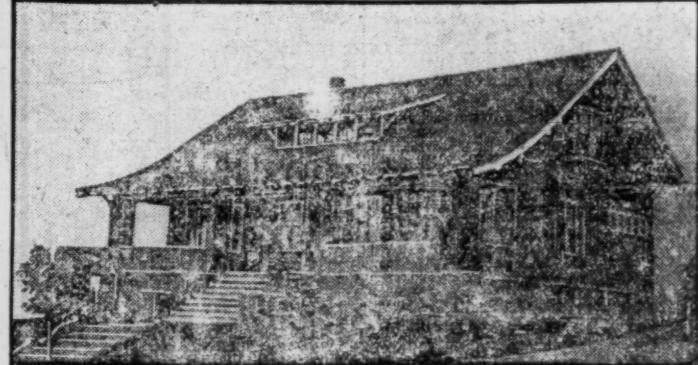
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REAL ESTATE

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Frederick H. Gowing
ARCHITECT
18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

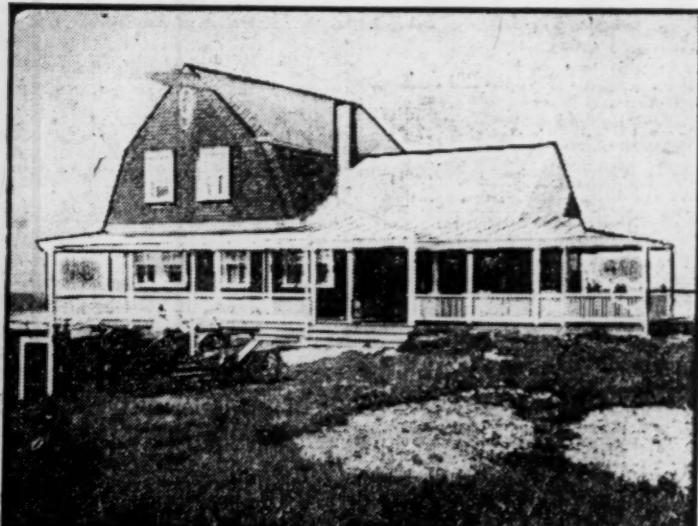
(Continued from page twenty-two)

Dorchester has purchased of C. O. Randerson place on Purchase street. This property consists of four acres of land, a seven-room house, stable and poultry house. The purchaser is C. E. Blomberg of East Boston.

Henry W. Savage reports the sale of the Adams place in Holliston through his office to A. Fitz. This property is on Adams street, consisting of 20 acres of land, a 5-room house, barn, poultry house, live stock and all tools.

At South Weymouth, Mass., final papers have gone to record in the sale made by Mr. Savage of an estate on Thicket 173 on Circuit road, containing 5650

FINISHED AND FURNISHED TO OCCUPY



A strong breeze blows almost constantly at Larchmont-by-the-Sea, making it a cool spot

street, consisting of two acres of land, a seven-room house with hot water heat, a barn and a poultry house. Albert Blanchard conveyed to Ida J. Thompson of Malden. He has sold also property on Randolph street, South Weymouth, consisting of about 15,000 feet of land and an eight-room house for Webster Bass to Mary E. Sturgis.

Mr. Savage has sent final papers to record in the sale made by him of a 10-acre farm property in Upton, Mass., with an eight-room house, barn and poultry house. All personal property was included in the sale. Alice S. Phipps conveyed to David A. McKinley and another.

STORES SOLD AT DORCHESTER

The estate numbered 212-214-216 Washington street, Dorchester, has been sold by the Massachusetts Realty Company, Carney building, to Hannah H. Millay, trustee. The property consists of stores and tenements and 4000 feet of land, all rated at \$3900, \$1300 being on the land. The purchaser buys for investment.

HARRINGTON COMPANY SALES

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the following among sales of the past week:

In Everett—Lot 27 on the east side of Main street, near Bellingham street, containing 3899 square feet, the purchaser being P. Hughes, who has already commenced the erection of a three-apartment house; lot 4 on Belmont street, containing 3800 square feet, purchased by Emerson Whitman, who has a three-apartment house under construction; lot 31 on the south side of Bellingham street, containing 3800 square feet, purchased by F. Doherty, who is building a 14-room two-family house. Albert and Axel Olson, who recently purchased lots 7 and 8 on Belmont street, are constructing a three-apartment house of 15 rooms on each of the above lots.

In Lexington—Mabel R. Lawrence of

Classified Real Estate

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B.B.
or, if preferred, a representative
will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

Seashore Lots
Bungalow Sites
COME TOKenberma Park
NANTASKET BEACH

The Coolest Spot in New England

Clam Bake Next Sunday

MODERATE FIRST, EVENTS.
DINING ON EAST, TERMS.

This property has all the improvements. Granolithic walks, water and electricity. Kenberma Park is the largest seashore development ever attempted in New England. Look this property over at our expense.

COME TODAY OR TOMORROW

Meet our agents who will be waiting on Rowe's wharf at the 12:30 boat. Show him this advertisement and get a ride to Kenberma Park. We will be there to meet you. Come to our mission to find Clam Bakes. See the gigantic sea wall now nearing completion. All the comforts of city life, with boating, swimming and fishing at your door. If you cannot come down on a week day come down Sunday. Our agents will be at all the boats from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30.

SUNDAY, AGENTS WILL BE WAITING ON ROWE'S WHARF ON THE NANTASKET BARGE LANDING ON ROWE'S WHARF AT THE 12:30 BOAT.

SHOW HIM THIS ADVERTISEMENT AND GET A RIDE TO KENBERMA PARK. WE WILL BE THERE TO MEET YOU.

COME TO KENBERMA PARK. SEE THE GIANTIC SEA WALL NOW NEARING COMPLETION.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF CITY LIFE, WITH BOATING, SWIMMING AND

FISHING AT YOUR DOOR. IF YOU CANNOT

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the speech delivered at Mountain Lake Park, Md., by President Taft, in which he advocated the immediate ratification by the Senate of the peace treaties approved by the United States, Great Britain and France.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—At Mountain Lake Park, Md., . . . the President appealed to the moral sense of the nation to lend its united influence in making the agreements signed by the United States, England and France complete in their effective force through ratification by the Senate. . . . It would be a misfortune indeed if sensitiveness . . . should prove a bar to the accomplishment of an end so devoutly sought by the executive and commanded by the people regardless of party affiliations.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—We may not be able to understand the details of treaty making, or to fathom the mysteries of diplomacy, but the proposal to litigate rather than to fight is very simple. The "plain people" can understand that readily enough. It is they, as the President said, who suffer most from war. "They," he continued, "have to pay most of the taxes, they have to do most of the fighting, and they secure the least benefit and least glory." Indeed there are no enmities between "the plain people" of the various countries. This is coming to be understood. Naturally, therefore, they are favorable to these treaties.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—The President's appeal for an early ratification of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France will be supported by the bulk of the people. If the Senate would act without delay the effect abroad would be highly encouraging. The process of punching holes in the treaties, however, has begun in the Senate committee on foreign relations. Statesmen of a certain sort see highly suspicious or highly objectionable clauses. It is clear that public opinion must be massed in support of those conventions in no doubtful way if they are to be ratified at all either in the near or the remote future.

FALL RIVER HERALD.—It would be most unfortunate if, having advanced so far, this great movement in the direction of world peace should be blocked by any spirit of hostility in the highest legislative branch of the United States. . . . If this session fails to act on the treaties, it is probable that before another session convenes, the senators will have learned definitely that the majority of American citizens are in favor of the treaties as they have been written.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—That is a strong and should be a convincing reason for prompt ratification of the pend-

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WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Instruction in the public schools is rising to a higher and higher standard in singing, just as it is in all the other studies, while its importance as a constituent part of the school work and in the life of the child is appreciated today as never before. The Crane Normal Institute of Music at Potsdam, N.Y., is the outgrowth of a demand for trained teachers of music for the public schools. The practical work required for the diploma given to such special music teachers, is extended and touches closely the actual needs of the school music teacher. This is made possible through the peculiar connection between the institute, the normal school and the high and graded schools of the town. The institute has the advantage of the literary and pedagogical training of the New York state normal school, the musical instructors of its own school and all the schools in town for practice work. By means of this those who are preparing to teach in the public schools have the opportunity to put into practise all they have learned, by teaching in all the elementary grades and the high school of Potsdam, some of them under actual school conditions in the town schools and some of them in the practise schools of the state normal school.

Although the institute is distinctly normal in its aims, the courses given in vocal culture and singing are thorough, and pupils having no thought of teaching attend it to prepare themselves for church singing or for the concert stage.

The institute has supplied supervisors for normal and public schools throughout the United States and also for seminaries and colleges. It takes its name from Miss Julia E. Crane, who was its founder and is its director.

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At their usual prices, \$1.50 to \$2.50 a pair, fine silk hose are a luxury, but when they can be bought as they can just now for 90 cents they become a necessity for those who can afford them, and they must have them. It is the Jordan Marsh Company that gives the opportunity. They are ingrain thread silk hose in black and plain colors with double garter top, doubles soles and high spiced heels. They are new, just purchased from one of the oldest and most reliable silk hosiery mills in this country, now discontinuing business.

—oo—

Miss Guild's and Miss Evans' School for Girls is the new designation of the one which as the Misses Gilman's school established for itself a reputation for efficiency and excellence. It is located at 29 Fairfield street and Commonwealth avenue, in the heart of Boston's Back Bay and but a few minutes' walk from its beautiful Fens. It is in a large and attractive house, its rooms so arranged as to give homelike and comfortable accommodations to resident pupils.

The school offers its students two courses, a college preparatory and a general. The former meets the requirements for admission to the best colleges, the certificate of the principals admitting a student to Wellesley, Smith, Vassar or Mt. Holyoke, or recommending her to Radcliffe.

The general course aims to give a broad and liberal education, and offers advanced work to those who have completed a high school course or its equivalent. Special attention is given to history, literature, the modern languages, and the critical study of works of art in preparation for foreign travel.

From the lowest to the most advanced class the endeavor is to secure the faithful, systematic and diligent performance of each task. Students completing the general course are entitled to the diploma of the school. The study of English is made a feature of the school and a course on the history of painting aims to prepare the student for intelligent foreign travel and an appreciation of works of art.

—oo—

A wide variety of courses in modern and ancient languages and literatures is offered by the New England College of Languages. The aim is to meet the different requirements of a great many people. Commercial courses in German, French and Spanish are for the business man or woman who wishes a working, business knowledge of these languages. For professional men are reading courses in German, French, Spanish and Italian to open up to them the literature of those peoples in the easiest and most direct way. Teachers' courses include phonetics, the country, its people, ideals, literature, history, art. For singers the emphasis is put on faultless pronunciation in speaking and singing. Conversation courses are for the traveler. The general courses aim to give the student a practical knowledge of a

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CANCEL PAIRS
FOR VETO VOTE

WASHINGTON—Representative Mann, the Republican leader, gave formal notice to the House on Friday that Republican members would ask for cancellation of all pairs so far as votes on vetoed measures were concerned. Mr. Mann explained that he expected the President to veto whatever tariff bills were sent to him, and that every Republican vote in the House would be needed.

Representative Ferris of Oklahoma asked whether existing pairs were to be repudiated. Mr. Mann replied that as to vote on vetoed measures paired Republicans practically would give two votes for one, and therefore all representatives would be asked to cancel their pairs.

Speaker Clark stopped the discussion by announcing that "the House has nothing to do with this pair business."

Senator Crane predicts that all the votes of President Taft, which are expected next week, will be sustained in the House of Representatives through a practical solidification of the Republican

student a practical knowledge of a

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders
Capt. E. Canfield, Jr., detailed for instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, next term.

First Lieut. M. Murray, C. A. C., from Ft. Hancock, N. J., on Aug. 15, to Ft. Monroe, Va., thence comply with special orders, May 25.

Capt. A. Smith, Jr., third infantry, detailed as major Philippine scouts, vice Capt. C. M. Condon, C. A. C.

Special orders, July 28, relating to First Lieut. M. M. Garrett, twenty-ninth infantry, is revoked.

First Lieut. E. O. Saunders, twenty-ninth infantry, to Camp Perry, O., as ranger officer.

Maj. R. H. Rolfe, Q. M., from San Antonio to Boston temporarily, thence to Ft. Sam Houston.

The army retiring board appointed to meet at Chicago in special orders June 30 is dissolved.

The following army retiring board appointed to meet at Chicago at call examination officers: Brig.-Gen. R. D. Potts, Lieut.-Col. G. T. Bartlett, general staff; Lieut.-Col. W. B. Banister, medical corps; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Erwin, inspector-general; Capt. H. L. Bover, medical corps, and First Lieut. D. Potts, eighteenth infantry.

Capt. J. M. Campbell, twenty-eighth infantry, on call to retiring board, Chicago, examination.

First Lieut. U. Marietta, med. res., on Aug. 23, to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., duty.

Col. O. B. Micham, ordnance, to Ft. Myer, Va., inspecting ordnance material; H. P. Howard, quartermaster, to Big Timber, Mont., for inspection and purchase of horses.

The retirement of Col. G. N. Whistler, C. A. C. is announced.

Second Lieut. F. Q. Gardner, C. A. C., detailed for instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Lieut.-Col. A. Cronkhite, C. A. C., removed from list of detached officers and the name of Lieut.-Col. J. D. Barrett, C. A. C., placed thereon.

Col. W. H. Comegys, assistant paymaster general, retirement announced, effective Sept. 10.

Special orders July 25 relating to Maj. H. C. Fauntroy, medical corps, is revoked.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander R. D. White, to duty office naval intelligence, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Commander R. McLean, detached duty connection general board, navy department, Washington, D. C.; to duty connection fitting out the Florida and duty to board as navigator when placed in commission.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. Baggaley, to duty naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paymaster J. Fyffe, detached duty from the North Carolina to duty connection fitting out the Florida and duty on board when placed in commission.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Hine, when discharged naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. H. Van Patten, detached duty the Franklin duty North Carolina.

Assistant Civil Engineer R. Whitman, detached bureau of yards on docks, duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

The United States steamship San Francisco has been ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 21, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Marine Corps Orders

Major W. G. Powell, A. P. H., one month's leave.

First Lieut. P. A. Capron, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to marine barracks, Charleston.

First Lieut. A. P. Crist, one month's leave.

Second Lieut. D. M. Gardner, Jr., detached marine barracks, Mare Island, to marine barracks, Puget Sound.

Second Lieut. B. F. Hickey, detached headquarters to marine officers' school, Port Royal.

Major Gen. W. P. Biddle, 20 days' leave.

Second Lieut. Richmond Bryant, detached headquarters to marine officers' school, Port Royal.

First Lieut. C. McReynolds, 14 days' extension of leave.

Maj. S. D. Butler, First Lieut. H. F. Wirgman and Second Lieut. J. T. Reid, one month's leave.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived: Warrington and Burrows at

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

STORES: BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

SOLE
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"LEATHEROID"



"LEATHEROID"
TRUNKS,
CASES, BOXES,
CARS, ETC.

Our Line of Dress-Suit Cases Is Unexcelled
LEATHER OVERFIBRE
FIBRE or LEATHEROID
LEATHEROID MFG. CO.
194 LINCOLN STREET, BOSTON
FACTORIES, KENNEBUNK, MAINE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

You Should Taste
John W. Crooks Chocolate Co.
80 North Street, Boston

Foot Comfort For Women

A customer writes, "You could not have fitted me better. For the first time in years my feet are comfortable. The soft glove-like feel of

PILLOW SHOES
Postpaid
is simply charming." Soft, easy, durable, neat, stylish, genuine hand-turned shoes of Vic Kid. No listing to wrinkle and tear, no breaking in necessary. About as comfortable and as guaranteed as money refund. Price includes rubber heels. All styles. Write for free catalog and self-measure blank, or call on us in the Newbury Building, 194 Lincoln Street, opposite South Station main entrance.

PILLOW SHOE CO.
184 Summer St., Dept. F, Boston, Mass.

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, clips, crimp, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Soft, pliable, non irritating to her skin. It is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25¢ sent by mail. Three sizes. Three styles. Write for home catalog.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22d St., New York City

\$5 MAXWELL'S HAT SHOP
Ladies' Hatter
59 Temple Pl., Boston, one flight. Hats made and remade from your own materials.

LADIES, WE INVITE YOU TO CALL, WRITE, TELEPHONE AND INVESTIGATE OUR DRESS SYSTEM. 200 Washington St., Boston, Rooms 208-209. Tel. Oxford 9-0.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

MILLIONS of housekeepers and expert chefs use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Vanilla, Lemon, etc. Endorsed by pure food chemists.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—SAUER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Vanilla, Lemon, etc. Endorsed by pure food chemists.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A COMPETENT FARMER wanted to take charge of my farm in Ashby Centre, Mass.; must give wife or half family preference; must give good references. Address HENRY ALLISON, Ashby, Mass. 15

ALL AROUND MASON, married or single; permanent position. BRECK'S BUREAU, 106 Washington st., Boston. 12

ARMITURE WINDERS wanted, with experience on direct current work; none better; must give good references. Address H. H. THOMSON, S. Framingham, Mass. 18

ARTISTS wanted, having had experience in retouching photographs. STURTEVANT CO., 475 Columbus ave., Boston. 18

ARTISTS wanted, having had experience in retouching photographs. STURTEVANT CO., 394 Atlantic ave., Boston. 18

ARTISTS wanted to learn the business. SUFFOLK ENG. & ELEC. CO., 394 Atlantic ave., Boston. 18

ARTISTS wanted—Experienced, competent, Protestant woman to assist in housekeeping and laundry work; good position for young girl. Address H. M. CATLIN, 361 Franklin st., Boston. 15

ASSISTANTS—Wanted, man and wife for general work in small boarding house. MRS. E. YOUNG, 45 Grover ave., Waltham. 18

BLACKSMITH wanted at once to draw on and cast shoes. GEO. P. CORBETT, Stoughton, Mass. 14

BLACKSMITH wanted; good driver and helper on jobbing; steady job. L. F. FUDGUM, Holyoke. 12

BOY WANTED—Capable ambitious boy 16-18 to learn matriculating steady employment. MORRIS & BUTLER, 97 Summer st., Boston. 15

BOY wanted—Place for a smart boy 14 years to work for board and go to good school. WALTER A. JACKSON, Hillsboro Upper Village, N. H. 18

CARD WRITER, window dresser and assistant wanted in store. FITCHBURG, Mass. 12

CARRIAGE BODY MAKERS wanted of new work. GEORGE W. MCNEAR, Cambridge. 18

CREDIT MAN and office manager wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

COOK wanted at once, all-round for boarding house; steady work. L. H. ENNISON, 29 Warren st., Concord. 14

DESK EDITOR and reporter wanted; one with some experience. Apply to F. W. HARTFORD, Parsons, N. H. 15

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced in electrical work. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass. 17

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced in fan work. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass. 17

DRESSER TAILOR wanted on fancy wear. OTTAWA CUECHEE WOOLEN CO., Evans, Vt. 12

DYED FORGERS wanted. UNITIL MACH. CO., Inc., employment bureau, Beverly, Mass. 12

EDGE TRIMMER wanted, first class, on misses' and children's shoes. C. W. BENNETT & CO., Inc., Fitchburg, Mass. 12

ELECTRICIANS wanted—At once, two locations, good work. Address ORR & HOLFE, Concord, N. H. 12

ENGINEER wanted with a first-class license. Apply to ARDEN MILLS, Fitchburg, Mass. 12

GRAIN MILLER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

GROCER—Man to assist in retail grocery store; would be willing to work in an apt., industrious, reliable man; reference required. FRANKLIN B. CROCKER, No. Brewster, Mass. 12

JOEL'S REPAIRER SALESMAN and window dresser for permanent position. Apply D. C. PERCIVAL & CO., 373 Washington st., Boston. 12

COOK wanted soon in Marblehead; 3 adults; to Winchendon at Ter. very fine home; with second maid; must be good cook and reliable. PROFESSOR COOK, to work at once. Address 120 Washington st., Boston. 12

LADY'S HAIRDRESSER wanted; come prepared to Lynn L. CO., 25 Harrison st., Lynn, Mass. 12

LINEMEN wanted—Experienced electric light linemen for city and suburban work. Address W. E. COLE & CO., 642 East 16th st., South Boston, Mass. 12

LINGERIE OPERATOR—First class, steady position. UNION, FITCHBURG DAILY NEWS, Fitchburg, Mass. 12

MAN wanted—First class man on staff; working required; large household; refs. MISS SHEA EMP. AGENCY, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 12

MAN wanted with his own household in large factory near Boston; Clayton & Craig Electrical school graduates preferred; good wages at the start; men preferred; to be one of the family (Protestant). Reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge. 18

MOLDERS—Wanted at once, 12 experienced snap or bench molders for night shift; shop cool and well lighted; night work; willing to work to day; pay well; fast as possible; plain, good paying work; open shop; no labor troubles. GARDNER GENERAL FOUNDRY CO., Gardner, Mass. 12

MOLDER—Wanted, a first-class hollow ware molder for steady work. Address with references, WOOD & BISHOP CO., Bangor, Me. 12

OPERATOR wanted on leather bags, wax thread machine. BOSTON LEATHER GOOD CO., 100 Franklin st., Boston. 12

PAMPHLET BINDER HELP wanted, to run folding machine, also wire stitchers and folders. Apply to FEDERAL BINDING CO., 234 Congress st., Boston. 12

HOUSEKEEPER wanted in Cambridge family of 6; \$3 a week; alone most of day. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge. 18

HOUSEKEEPER wanted in a girl's school in the country near New York city; a housekeeper; one who has had experience in a large establishment and who is capable of doing housework; \$25 weekly; to be one of the family (Protestant). Reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge. 18

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and typewritten, residence Fall River (27), single, A1 experience and reference, \$15-\$17. Mention No. 5671. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 18

BOOKKEEPER, residence Wakefield (22), A1 experience, good references, \$10-\$12. Mention No. 5705. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 18

BOOKKEEPER (double entry), residence Dorchester (28), single, \$15. Mention No. 5714. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 18

CARETAKER—Lady wished position to care for house or apartment for parties to be absent for winter, year round or vicinity. Address by mail only till Aug. 25. ZETTE WATSON, 769 Washington st., Brookline, Mass. 18

CASHIER AND SALESLADY, residence Roxbury (24), single, \$15. Mention No. 5721. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 18

CHECKER (Hick's) system, residence Boston (39), single, A1 experience. Mention No. 5724. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 18

COLLEGE GIRL will give her services to person needing care in or near Boston in exchange for board and room. CLARA A. MACDONALD, 90 Ellis st., Brockton. Mass. 18

COLORED GIRL with good references would like position in doctor's or dentist's office, or in dressmaker's or manicuring parlor. HARRIET JONES, 70 W. Warren st., West Medford. Mass. 18

COMPANION—Young lady desires position; can embroider, do light housework, teach children drawing, and will travel. MARIAN CELESTE TAYLOR, 4 Main st., Acton, Mass. 18

COMPANION—Young lady of refinement and education desires position as companion; capable, trustworthy and kind; good health and sense; good references. BESSIE COTE, 62 Regent st., Roxbury. Mass. 18

COMPOSITOR OR PRESS FEEDER, residence Medford (26), single, \$8. Mention No. 5707. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 12

COOK AND LAUNDRESS wishes situation to fully cover west. References. Apply to MISS LAKHINS, Emp. Agency, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 2040-H. 14

COOK AND SECOND, together or separately. Apply at MISS LAKHINS, Emp. Agency, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 2040-H. 14

COOK wished position, in or out of town. MRS. FORRESTER, 1 Carleton st., Boston. 17

COOK—Situation wanted by competent woman as cook; seashore or country; references. Apply to MISS McCREAHLAN'S EMP. AGENCY, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 17

COHESIONIST—Young woman of refinement would like situation as typewriter and correspondent in an office in Boston. MRS. J. H. EVANS, 327 Washington st., Newton, Mass. 17

DRESSMAKING—Large experience as fitter and designer dresses and outside garments every description, also remodeling, designs employment. MISS E. KING, 23 Rutland st., Boston. 17

EDUCATED, AMBITIOUS LADY with executive ability would like business position; wishes to work for advancement. PAULINE H. WINTER, St. Sauveur Hotel, Bar Harbor, Me. 17

GENERAL WORK wanted 2 days weekly, also laundry to do at home; excellent references. MRS. ROUKE, Upham's Corner, P. O., general delivery, Dorchester, Mass. 17

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl desires employment, washing, ironing, cleaning and scrubbing, by day or hour. GEORGE TRIMM, 100 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass. 17

GOVERNMENT for young children, English, French, music (violin, piano, singing), drill; references given and required. MISS HILDA M. SMITH, 200 Newbury st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by refined family as manager housekeeper; has had large experience with children and would be glad to give them motherly attention. References \$15-\$15 per week. Address MAY B. TIRRELL, 17 Washington st., Brookline, Mass. 17

HOUSEKEEPERS position wanted by American woman; no objections to one or two children. References. Mrs. E. J. ARCHER, 43 Pinckney st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman (50), with daughter (10) attending school, desires position as housekeeper; would be glad to care for her; Winchester or vicinity preferred. MRS. SARAH A. BRAND, 20 Marshall st., Medford, Mass. 17

HOUSEKEEPER, middle age, \$15, desired Canadian, with son 12, desires position as housekeeper to one or two persons. MINNIE A. SMOLK, 62 Warenton st., Boston. 17

HOUSEKEEPER (institution), residence Lexington (21), single, \$14. Mention No. 5692. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 18

HOUSEKEEPER by day or hour, cleaning, etc. MRS. KATHY A. LEAHY, 802 E. Franklin st., South Boston, Mass. 17

HOUSEWORK wanted by the day, or curtains to do at home. MRS. L. B. USIBY, Duxbury st., Boston. 17

LAUNDRESS WORK wanted at home, also dress work. Good reference. Call after 9. MRS. JOHNSON, 18 Sawyer st., Suite 9, Boston. 17

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wants work to take home; by day or hour; ironing, washing, etc. References. Call or write MRS. CASTELL, 72 Reed st., Roxbury, Boston. 17

LAUNDRESS—Experienced Swedish laundress wants to take home; by day or hour; good references. MISS MATTILDA LAWSON, 30 Savin st., Roxbury, Mass. 17

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires position for employment; ladies' and gentlemen's fine clothes; references. MRS. M. SCOTT, 30 Myrtle st., South End, Boston. 17

MAID desires position in small family; experienced; references. LENA RIPLEY, 10 Parnell st., Roxbury, Mass. 17

MAID (colored) desires position to care for apartment. HELEN A. HARRIS, suite 2, 10 Dundee st., Boston. 17

MAID desires position; housework; cooking or care of children. M. E. HUGHTON, 22 Highbury st., Boston. 17

MAID desires position; housework; cooking or care of children. M. E. HUGHTON, 22 Highbury st., Boston. 17

MAID—Neat, capable colored girl, wishes general work in apartment in Back Bay or Brookline; will teach English; references. Mrs. J. H. ADAMS, 107 University rd., Brookline, Mass. 17

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family, or with elderly couple; experienced attendant; best reference. MRS. MILLER, 202 Franklin st., Boston. 17

MANAGER—Experienced woman desires position to take charge of first-class lodging house. MRS. M. F. BUTTERFIELD, 3 Chardon st., Boston. 17

MILLINER—Desires position either as bus or assistant millinery buyer; competent to have charge of department; also experienced trimmer. MRS. GERTRUDIE MELTON, Calais, Me. 17

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

NURSERY GOVERNESS, residence Putnam, Conn. (17), \$7-\$8 week. Mention No. 5677. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 18

NURSERY GOVERNESS (French), age 24, speaks little English; no objections to learning. Address MRS. L. THOMAS, 120 Thaxtor, 62 Camden st., cor. Shawmut ave., Boston. 17

NURSERY GOVERNESS, 2 or 3 children between 4 and 10 years old; one of the most beautiful districts in state; wanted; fair character; trial period; intelligent and thoroughly understand crops, etc.; wife must care for chickens and assist two days a week; salary \$40. References. GLADYS ROBERTS, High st., North Scituate, Mass. 18

NURSERYMAID desires position, experiencing; going out of Boston on vacation. MISS E. M. COYLE, 12 Concord sq., Boston. 18

PIANIST wants hotel or similar position near Boston; has knowledge of stenography if needed; and good exp. in both. INDIA L. DODDSON, 45 Wadsworth st., Roxbury, Mass. 18

SEAMSTRESS wanted, experienced on alum. in brass. ALUMINUM & METAL SPECIALTY MFG. CO., 40-48 Oliver st., Newark, N. J. 18

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Stocks Close Irregular and Heavy After Break

VIGOROUS ATTACK ON STOCK MARKET BY BEAR TRADERS

Heavy Selling Movement Is Renewed and Declines Are Rapid—Special Pressure on Union Pacific

LOCALS ARE WEAK

Bearish operations in the New York market have been very successful this week. Stocks usually move along the line of least resistance when there is any movement at all. For a year and a half prices have been kept on an even keel. They have fluctuated so narrowly as to allow small business and smaller profits for the commission houses. This week, however, there has been substantial decline. Traders on the bear side have been making the profits. Support has been of little importance. The selling of Union Pacific has been particularly puzzling. Although earnings have shown a decline, it is believed that other factors were more responsible for the selling of this security than results of operations. The road at present is doing a good business.

It has been a good week for commission houses. The first 1,000,000-share day of many months was enjoyed.

Another drive was made at the New York market this morning. Union Pacific was under particular pressure, a block of 8,000 shares coming out at the opening at 1 1/4 under last night's closing price, and it continued downward. All of the rails were lower and Steel, which was held fairly steady lately joined the downward procession.

North Butte was a weak feature of the local market. Other stocks were generally weak and lower.

Stocks continued their decline during the first hour and then a rally set in when some good recoveries were recorded. Toward the close they eased off again. Union Pacific, after opening well below last night's closing price at 17 1/2, sold off to 16 1/4. It recovered 2 points of the loss and again sold off.

Rock Island issues were erratic. The common opened off 1/2 at 26 1/2, declined below 25 and rallied fractionally. The preferred opened unchanged at 51 1/2. After declining a point it sold up to 52 1/2 and then declined under 51. Canadian Pacific opened up 1/2 at 23 1/2. It declined to 23 1/2 and then advanced above 23 1/2.

In fact nearly every active stock traded in fluctuated from 1 to 4 points and the tendency was downward throughout nearly the entire session. The closing was irregular.

North Butte on the local exchange opened off 1/2 at 28, declined to 26 1/2 and rallied fractionally. Lake Copper opened off 1/2 at 30 and dropped a point. United Fruit was off a point at the opening at 186 and declined 2 points further. Oseola was off 3 points at 92. Wolverine opened off 1/4 at 106 and declined to 103.

LONDON—The securities markets pending the settlement closed sluggish today. The rise in discounts influenced an easier turn in gilt-edged investments and a drooping tendency in home rails brought out the assertion that the ending of the dock strike had been discounted.

Dealing in Americans were for professional account and the tone in that department was heavy. A moderate covering movement took place in Canadian Pacific. Other sections of the market lacked feature. Rio Tinto's 1/2 lower at 67 1/2. Continental bourses finished quiet.

GOOD GAIN IN BANK EXCHANGES

Bank exchanges this week made a most favorable comparison with last year, the total at all leading cities in the United States as reported to Dun's Review aggregating \$2,895,598,636, a gain of 17.1 per cent. Compared with the same week two years ago, however, the exhibit is not so good, there being a decrease of 3.8 per cent. By far the most notable change appears in the returns at New York City, where there is an increase over last year of no less than 25.1 per cent, which is the greatest difference in favor of this year for a very long period, and compares with a loss last week of 4.3 per cent.

While the comparison with 1909 is not nearly so favorable, a decrease being reported of 6.1 per cent, it shows marked improvement over a week ago, when there was a loss of 13.8 per cent. To some extent the large total at New York is owing to expansion in stock exchange operations, but it also undoubtedly reflects in a considerable measure broadening activity in regular commercial channels. As a whole the outside cities report gains over both years, 3.3 per cent compared with a year ago and 1.6 per cent compared with 1909, but the returns still exhibit marked irregularity.

Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago report gains over last year, but losses compared with 1909, while at St. Louis, Louisville and San Francisco increases appear only in comparison with two years ago. The most satisfactory showing is made by Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, with pronounced gains over both years.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open. High. Low. Last.

Allis-Chalmers..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
Amalgamated..... 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2
Am Beet Sugar..... 50 50 49 50 50 50
Am Can..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
Am Can pf..... 82 1/2 82 1/2 81 1/2 82
Am Can Foundry..... 50% 50% 49% 50% 50%
Am Cotton Oil..... 53 53 52 53 53
Am H & L pf..... 20% 21 20% 21
Am Linseed Oil..... 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4
Am Loco..... 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 36
Am Smelting..... 69 1/2 69 1/2 68 1/2 69 1/2
Am Smelting pf..... 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2
Am Steel Foundry..... 36 36 36 36
Am Sugar..... 115 115 113 114 114
Am Sugar pf..... 116 116 116 116
Am T & T..... 134 1/2 134 1/2 134 1/2 134 1/2
Am Writing Pa pf..... 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
Am Woolen pf..... 90 90 90 90
Anaconda..... 35 35 35 35 35 35
Atchison..... 104 104 102 103 103
Atchison pf..... 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2
At Coast Line..... 122 122 121 122 122
Balt & Ohio..... 102 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
Beth Steel..... 30% 31% 30% 31% 31%
Brooklyn Transit..... 75 75 74 74 74 74
Canadian Pacific..... 237 237 236 237 237 237
Central Leather..... 24 24 24 24 24 24
Ches & Ohio..... 73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2
Chi & West pf..... 20 20 20 20 20 20
Chi & G Traction..... 40 40 40 40 40 40
Cinco..... 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2 20 20
Col Fuel..... 29 29 29 29 29 29
Col Southern..... 50% 50% 50% 50% 50%
Col Gas..... 136 1/2 136 1/2 135 1/2 136 1/2
Corn Products..... 12% 12% 12% 12% 12%
Del & Hudson..... 165 165 165 165 165 165
Denver..... 25 25 25 24 24 24
Deuer pf..... 54 54 53 53 53
D S S & A pf..... 20 20 20 20 20 20
Erie..... 29 30 29 30 30 30
Erie 1st pf..... 48 48 48 48 48 48
Erie 2d pf..... 39 39 39 39 39 39
Gen Electric..... 152 152 151 152 152 152
Goldfield Con..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
Gr Old pf..... 124 1/2 124 1/2 123 1/2 124 1/2
Gr Or Ore..... 47% 47% 46% 46% 46%
Harvester pf..... 120 120 120 120 120 120
Illinois Central..... 138 138 137 1/2 137 1/2
Inter-Met..... 15% 15% 15% 15% 15%
Inter-Met pf..... 43% 43% 41% 42% 42%
Int Marine..... 14% 14% 14% 14% 14%
Int Paper pf..... 46% 46% 46% 46% 46%
Int Pump..... 33% 33% 32% 32% 32%
Iowa Central..... 17 17 17 17 17 17
Kan City S..... 29 29 29 29 29 29
Kan & Tex..... 32 32 31 31 32 32
Laclede Gas..... 104 104 104 102 103 104
Lehigh Valley..... 165 165 164 164 165 164
L & N..... 142 142 142 142 142 142
Mackay Cos..... 83 83 83 83 83 83
May Company..... 73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2
Miami..... 19% 19% 19% 19% 19%
M & St L..... 30 30 30 30 30 30
M & St L pf..... 44 44 44 44 44 44
M & St L & W..... 132 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2 132
Missouri Pacific..... 42% 42% 40% 41% 41%
N Y Air Brake..... 65 65 65 65 65 65
N Y Central..... 103 1/2 104 102 1/2 103%
Nat Enameling..... 17 17 17 17 17 17
Nat Lead..... 50% 50% 50% 50% 50%
Nevada Cons Co..... 17% 17% 17% 17% 17%
Norfolk & Western..... 103 1/2 103 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2
North American..... 70% 70% 70% 70% 70%
Northern Pacific..... 119 1/2 119 1/2 118 119 1/2
Northwestern..... 140 16 140 16 140 140
Ontario & Western..... 39% 40% 39% 39% 39%
Pacific Mail..... 29 29 28 28 28 28
Pacific T & T..... 39 39 37 37 38 38
Pennsylvania..... 120 121 120 120 120 120
People Gas..... 104% 104% 104% 104% 104%
Pittsburgh Coal pf..... 18 18 18 18 18 18
Pittsburgh Coal pf..... 84 84 84 84 84 84
Pitt C & St L..... 94 94 94 94 94 94
Pulman..... 159 159 159 159 159 159
Ray Conn Copper..... 15% 15% 15% 15% 15%
Reading..... 145% 145% 145% 143% 144%
Republic Steel..... 25% 26% 25% 25% 25%
Republic Steel pf..... 52 52 51 51 51 51
Rock Island..... 26 26 26 24 24 25
Rock Island pf..... 51% 52% 52% 50% 50%
Rocky Steel Spring..... 31 32 30% 30% 30%
Sloss-Shed S & I..... 46% 46% 46% 46% 46%
Southern Pacific..... 113% 114% 112% 114%
Southern Railway..... 28 28 27 27 28 28
Southern Ry of..... 68 68 68 67 67 67
S L & S F 2d pf..... 42 42 41% 41% 41%
S L & S F 2d pf..... 68 68 68 68 68 68
St Paul..... 114 1/2 114 1/2 113 1/2 114 1/2
Tennessee Copper..... 32 32 32 32 32 32
Toledo St L & W..... 19 19 18 18 18 18
Texas Company..... 100 100 100 100 100 100
Texas Pacific..... 25% 25% 24% 24% 24% 24%
Thin Avenue..... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
Twins City Tr Ap..... 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2
Unidw Typewriter..... 85 85 82 85 85 85
Union Bag & Paper..... 6 6 6 6 6 6
Union Pacific..... 172% 172% 169% 171%
Union Pacific..... 92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
United Ry Inv Co..... 36 36 34 34 34 35
Univ Copper..... 45% 45% 45% 45% 45%
U.S. Cast I pf..... 51 51 50 50 50 50
U.S. Realty C & L..... 70 1/2 70 1/2 70 70 70
U.S. Rubber..... 36 36 35 35 36 36
U.S. Rubber 2d pf..... 72% 72% 72% 72% 72%
U.S. Steel..... 72% 72% 72% 71% 72% 72%
U.S. Steel pf..... 115% 115% 115% 115% 115% 115%
Va-Caro Chemical..... 54% 54% 54% 54%
Va-Caro Chem pf..... 12% 12% 12% 12% 12%
Wabash..... 14 14 13% 13% 13%
Wabashpf..... 30% 30% 28% 28% 28%
Wells Fargo Exp..... 158 158 158 158 158 158
Western Union..... 74 1/2 74 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2
Western Maryland..... 57 57 56 56 57 57
Westinghouse..... 65% 65% 65% 65% 65%
Wheeling & L E..... 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3%
Wisconsin Central..... 52 52% 51 52% 51 52%
*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

High. Low. Last.

Am Tel & Tel ev..... 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2
Atchison Ad 4s..... 91 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2
Atchison gen 4s..... 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s..... 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2
C B & Q 4s..... 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2
Interboro Met 4s..... 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2
Norfolk & Western 4s..... 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s..... 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s..... 108 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
N Y City 4s 1957..... 99% 99% 99%
N Y City 4s 1959..... 99% 99% 99%
Union Pacific 4s..... 103 102 103 102 103
U S Steel 5s..... 104 104 104 104 104
Wabash 4s..... 61 61 61

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Bid. Asked.

2s registered..... 100% 100%
do coupon..... 101% 102%
3s registered..... 101% 102%
do coupon..... 113% 115%
4s registered..... 100% 100%
do coupon..... 100% 100%
Panama 2s..... 100 100%
Panama 1938s..... 100 100%
Last.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT OF SHOE INDUSTRY

Interesting Observations of Correspondent Regarding Boot and Shoe Making in Massachusetts

BROCKTON IN LEAD

William E. Curtis, special correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, now traveling through New England, writes from Brockton, Mass., as follows:

"The extraordinary development in the boot and shoe industry in Massachusetts and elsewhere does not indicate very much restraint in trade, although both the federal government and the Massachusetts state authorities have recently become extremely anxious on that account and are now attacking the United Shoe Machinery Company on the ground that it is a monopoly."

"Perhaps the approach of a presidential election may account for the sudden discovery by Attorney-General Wickesham that the company is 'a very oppressive monopoly.'

"While the iniquity of the great octopus has been going on uninterrupted by presidential candidates, the factories of Brockton have doubled; twice as much machinery has been installed; extraordinary improvements in economy and efficiency have been made; twice as many boots and shoes have been sent to market and sold at lower prices than ever before; twice as many people have been employed; twice as much money has been paid out for wages, and the population of Brockton and other shoe towns has increased from 40 to 100 per cent. These facts are shown by the report of the census bureau, but are not advertised by the politicians."

"The profits of shoemaking are very large, but that is a subject which cannot be safely discussed by an amateur. It is sufficient to say that all of the shoe factories are busy six days in the week throughout the year; that the business is in a very prosperous condition; there is no apparent evidence that the industry is being strangled by an octopus, and if the monopoly is oppressive, as Attorney-General Wickesham asserts, he would not learn the fact by observation, and no visitor to Brockton would ever suspect such a thing."

"Brockton produces more than 10 per cent and probably 12 per cent of all the boots and shoes made in the United States, with an aggregate value of about \$37,500,000 a year. Lynn, which had been the boot and shoe capital for 180 years, lost its coronet in 1900 and has since held the second place. It still makes from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 worth of shoes, perhaps 8 per cent or more of the total for the whole country. Lynn is being very closely pushed by St. Louis, and it is a question if the western city will not soon be entitled to second place. It had an annual output of more than \$25,000,000 at the latest returns and jumped from the ninth place in 1890 to the third place in 1905 among the shoe-making centers. St. Louis increased its output from 1900 to 1905 more than 130 per cent, while Brockton increased 51.5 per cent and Lynn 54 per cent. Unfortunately the statistics of the census bureau were made up on the returns for 1905 and everybody familiar with the business knows that the increase during the six years since that date has been greater than ever before in history."

"The manufacture of boots and shoes was carried on almost entirely in eastern Massachusetts until well along toward the end of the last century. During the past 15 years, however, important centers of production have arisen in the West, St. Louis being the most notable, and Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Detroit and two or three other cities making notable progress. This development, however, does not seem to have been retarded by the 'oppressive monopoly,' nor has it detracted in any way from the prosperity of the industry in Massachusetts, where every shoe town except North Adams reports an increase in its output, in the number of operatives employed, in the amount of capital invested, in the value of its payroll, and in other respects. No other industry has shown greater prosperity, and we are not only supplying our own markets, but are now selling shoes in every corner of the globe. In fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, over 14,000,000 pairs of shoes were exported compared with 276,179 in 1870."

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—John W. Emery, Cambridge,

Market Reports

OLD COLONY TRUST CAPITAL STOCK IS TO BE INCREASED

Directors Recommend What Practically Amounts to One Hundred Per Cent Stock Dividend for Holders

A CIRCULAR ISSUED

The directors of the Old Colony Trust Company have voted to recommend to stockholders that the present capital stock of \$2,500,000 be increased to \$7,500,000, of which \$2,500,000 is to issue shortly, making the outstanding capital stock \$5,000,000.

It is proposed by the directors to pay a cash dividend of \$100 per share, calling for the payment of \$2,500,000 and give stockholders the right to subscribe for one share of new stock at par (\$100) for each share now held. The transaction is practically equivalent to a 100 per cent stock dividend.

In a circular to be sent stockholders today the directors say:

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held Aug. 25. The company has at present a capital stock of \$2,500,000 and a surplus of \$10,000,000. If the votes recommended by the board of directors are passed, the authorized capital stock will be increased to \$7,500,000, of which it is proposed to issue shortly \$2,500,000 for cash at par, which, when issued, will make the outstanding capital stock \$5,000,000.

It is proposed to pay a cash dividend of \$100 per share (\$2,500,000) and stockholders are to be given the right to subscribe at par for one share of new stock for each share of old. The payment of this dividend will reduce the surplus to \$7,500,000, and after the payment of the dividend and the issue of the said \$2,500,000 additional capital stock, the aggregate of capital and surplus will be the same as it now is, \$12,500,000.

The rights to subscribe to the stock and the dividend payments will be conveniently arranged so that stockholders may use their dividends for full payment of the additional stock to which they will be entitled.

In due course, if the contemplated action is taken by the stockholders, your directors will take the necessary steps to carry out the details referred to above, and the stockholders will be duly apprised of the procedure to be adopted.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We think it a mistake to become too bearish at this level of prices. A good deal of the bad news is out. We rather look for a rally from this break, but while the temper of business men remains as it is at present, it is quite useless to look for anything in the nature of a bull market.

H. L. Horton & Co., New York: It would appear from the heavy liquidation of last week or so, notwithstanding there has no apparent turn for the worse developed in any fundamental conditions, that something unfavorable has occurred either real or in sentiment to have suddenly determined the powers that be that this is not the time to encourage an advance in the market; in fact, it would be perhaps wiser to allow prices to drop to even a safer level.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: A director of the Massachusetts Gas Company expresses the opinion that while the directors have laid aside \$1,000,000 for dividends on the common shares of the Massachusetts Gas Company for the fiscal year which began July 1, equal to 4 per cent on that issue, some time during the next fiscal year the rate will be increased to 5 per cent and present earnings if maintained would certainly justify such an increase. This fact accounts in large measure for the recent buying of the shares.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: In our opinion the market had advanced somewhat beyond the level justified by the improvement in general business conditions; that it had been supported by the large banking interests while they were marketing the \$1,250,000,000 of new securities issued this year, and that on the withdrawal of this support the market fell back to a level more in accordance with general conditions. The 1,000,000 share day probably portends the culmination of the decline and we look to see prices soon begin to respond to the reasonable improvement in general business which invariably begins in the latter half of August.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The very violence of this anti-corporation, anti-investment agitation will bring its correction. Already the signs appear of a return to reason. Speed the day to full recovery! Meantime, we may do a little discounting, may make a dollar or so in buying into a thoroughly sold out and liquidated market—these opportunities don't come around very often.

JULY SALES SMALLER

CHICAGO—Sales by the Western Electric Company in July fell about 3 per cent below those of the corresponding period last year. Sales for seven months ended July 31 show an increase of about 4 per cent compared with the same time last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Atchison has arranged to spend \$1,440,000 for a new bridge across the Mississippi.

The Federal Biscuit Company has a business and property of A. J. Medlar, Philadelphia, for about \$600,000.

Hocking Valley railroad will build a new concrete dock, costing \$500,000, at Toledo, O.

Stockholders of Hoosac Cotton Company of North Adams voted to increase authorized capital stock from \$1,400,000 to \$2,000,000.

A. H. & C. H. Alling Company of Derby, Conn., operating a large woolen mill, has voted to liquidate. Mill has been in operation since 1858.

Montreal harbor commissioners have determined to add a storage elevator to the new elevator now under construction to have a capacity of 1,772,000 bushels, making capacity of the port when finished over 5,000,000 bushels.

It is proposed by the directors to pay a cash dividend of \$100 per share, calling for the payment of \$2,500,000 and give stockholders the right to subscribe for one share of new stock at par (\$100) for each share now held. The transaction is practically equivalent to a 100 per cent stock dividend.

In a circular to be sent stockholders today the directors say:

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held Aug. 25. The company has at present a capital stock of \$2,500,000 and a surplus of \$10,000,000. If the votes recommended by the board of directors are passed, the authorized capital stock will be increased to \$7,500,000, of which it is proposed to issue shortly \$2,500,000 for cash at par, which, when issued, will make the outstanding capital stock \$5,000,000.

It is proposed to pay a cash dividend of \$100 per share (\$2,500,000) and stockholders are to be given the right to subscribe at par for one share of new stock for each share of old. The payment of this dividend will reduce the surplus to \$7,500,000, and after the payment of the dividend and the issue of the said \$2,500,000 additional capital stock, the aggregate of capital and surplus will be the same as it now is, \$12,500,000.

The rights to subscribe to the stock and the dividend payments will be conveniently arranged so that stockholders may use their dividends for full payment of the additional stock to which they will be entitled.

In due course, if the contemplated action is taken by the stockholders, your directors will take the necessary steps to carry out the details referred to above, and the stockholders will be duly apprised of the procedure to be adopted.

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BOSTON CURB

Stocks

	High	Low	Last
Amal. Nevad.	10c	9c	10c
Bohemia	25c	24c	25c
Bay State Gas.	20c	20c	20c
Butte Cen.	34c	33c	34c
Cactus	10c	10c	10c
Chayeras	17c	16c	17c
Chile	90c	88c	88c
Corbin	61c	58c	58c
Davis-Daly	91c	88c	88c
East Dom.	30c	30c	30c
East Ind.	10c	10c	10c
Goldfield Consol.	15c	15c	15c
Grant	1c	1c	1c
Kruger	30c	30c	30c
La Rose	31c	31c	31c
Lion Hill	52c	52c	52c
Live Oak	20c	20c	20c
Long Island	47c	45c	47c
Mines Co. of Amer.	24c	24c	24c
Mexican Metals	17c	16c	17c
New Baltic	31c	31c	31c
New Eng. Rets.	18c	18c	18c
New-Utah	62c	62c	62c
Oneco	14c	14c	14c
Porcupine Central	72c	72c	72c
Prud. & Co.	32c	32c	32c
do Milling	32c	32c	32c
do Estates	43c	43c	43c
Rhode Island Coal	15c	15c	15c
Smith Ind.	17c	17c	17c
South Ind.	17c	17c	17c
Yukon	31c	31c	31c
Vulture	5c	5c	5c

Arrivals

PRODUCE MARKETS

Arrivals

Steamer Herman Winter, from New York, brought 125 bags beans, 10 bxs dates, 410 bxs macaroni.

Steamer Admiral Dewey sailed from Port Antonio, Jan. 8 at 10 p. m. for Boston with bananas and 20 bags coconuts for the United Fruit Company; due Monday, Aug. 14.

Steamer Juan will be due Thursday, Aug. 17, and steamer Mandeville Friday, Aug. 18, from Port Antonio, with bananas for United Fruit Company.

Steamer Howard, from Norfolk, due Sunday, Aug. 13, has 400 bbls. sweet potatoes, 900 cts squash, 200 cts citron, 500 bags peanuts.

BOSTON RECEIPTS

Apples 1319 bbls, berries 802 cts, peaches 6700 cts, watermelons 100 cts, cantaloupes 7 cars, lemons 660 bxs, California fruit 20 cars, pineapples 280 cts, grapes 2267 carriers, dates 10 bxs, potatoes 40,832 bush, sweet potatoes 40 bbls.

PROVISIONS

BOSTON POULTRY RECEIPTS

Today 458 pkgs, last year 106 pkgs.

BOSTON PRICES

FLOUR to ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents, \$5.50@6.10; clears \$4.25@4.80; winter wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; straights \$4.10@4.40; clears \$7.35@8.30; round wheat winter pat., in jute, \$4.50@5; rye flour, \$4.20@5.50; grain, \$3.00@3.35.

CORN—Carrots, on spot No. 2 yellow, 73c@75c; steamer yellow, 73c; No. 3 yellow 72c@74c; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yell v, 75@75c; No. 3 yell, 74@75c; lake and rail shipments, 1c less.

OATS—Carrots on spot, No. 1 clipped white, 49c@5c; No. 2, 48c@5c; No. 3, 48c@5c; rejected white, 46@47c; to ship from the West, clipped white, 46@47c; 36 lbs 48c@49c; 38 lbs 48c@49c; 36 lbs 47c@48c@49c.

COORNMEAL and oatmeal—Feeding, cornmeal, \$1.38@1.40 100-lb bag; granulated, \$3.80@4 bbl; bolted, \$3.70@3.80; oatmeal, rolled, \$5.70@5.93 bbl; cut and ground, \$6.30@6.55.

MILFEE—To ship from the mills, bran, spring, \$25.50@26; winter, \$25.75@26.25; middlings, \$29@31; mixed feed \$26.75@28; red dog, \$32.50; cottonseed meal, \$31; linseed meal, nominal; hominy feed, \$27.65; stock feed, \$28.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice, \$2.50@2.80; No. 1 \$2.50@2.65; No. 2 \$1.90@2.15; No. 3 \$1.50@2.17; No. 4 \$1.20@2.2

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AEROPLANES PRAISED AS EYES FOR NAVIES

M. Beaumont Says That in War Aviator Must Fly so High to Avoid Shots That Bombs Would Be Useless

VALUABLE AS SCOUTS

Lieutenant Expects That Aeroplanes Will Rise in Air From Decks and Go Up High to Scan Horizon

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—M. Beaumont, or Lieutenant Conneau, the winner of the air race round Great Britain, has expressed his opinion on the value of the aeroplane in naval warfare, to the London representative of the Temps. As regards the manipulation of the aeroplane M. Beaumont explained that there was no magic in it, although it was a delicate matter, requiring a special touch and a little practice.

He believed that in 10 years time we shall smile at the feats accomplished today, in just the same way as an old captain of a sailing ship when he thinks of the excitement of his first tack.

M. Beaumont considers that much nonsense has been talked about the question of the use of the aeroplane in naval warfare, and he explained that we must first get rid, at all events for the moment, of the idea of the aeroplane as a weapon of offense.

"From the height at which an aeroplane must keep in order to be practically out of range, it is absolutely impossible to drop a bomb on the target aimed at, even if this were a battleship of the largest size. One might, perhaps, attempt night attacks, but then the great difficulty for the aeroplane, as for the torpedo boat or the submarine, is to discover the enemy."

Continuing, Lieutenant Conneau said that it would only be possible to use the aeroplane as a scout, and he points out that a monoplane can fly into the wind much more easily than a biplane. He also feels that there will be no difficulty in starting from or alighting on a specially constructed platform on a battleship, and he further believes that the mission of the aeroplane will not be to fly long distances from the ship and return, but to rise to a considerable height within three or four miles of the ship and in this way reconnoiter the horizon, after which the airmen can descend with the greatest ease in a vol plane to the deck of the ship.

If for any reason the airmen falls into the sea, it would only be necessary for him to be picked up just as a target is picked up. "There is," M. Beaumont added, "nothing Utopian in this, it is all perfectly simple."

N. S. W. DEADLOCK AWAITS ELECTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W. Aus.—Owing to the fact that the Liberals and Independents are only equal in number to the Labor members, Mr. Wade has found it impossible to form a new ministry. The government has therefore been permitted to withdraw its resignation, and it has prorogued Parliament until two by-elections, which are imminent, have been held.

In New South Wales the Labor ministry has been holding office with a majority of two. Last week, owing to the withdrawal of the Independents and the resignation of two of their own members in protest against the land policy of the government, they were obliged to resign.

BRITAIN'S FIRST IRONCLAD COMPARED WITH HERCULES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Fifty years ago the Warrior, the first British armored seagoing vessel, entered the royal navy. This vessel was built at the Blackwall yard of the Thames iron works in 1859 and launched in 1860, and in order that she should make some experimental cruises was commissioned in 1861.

An armor-plated frigate had been built for the French fleet; to this England replied with a larger vessel, the size of which, compared with the great ships of the present day, is quite insignificant. The Warrior was, however, a mighty vessel in those days.

She carried a great armor belt 4½ inches thick, which covered the water line for about three-fifths of the vessel's length. This armor belt did not, however, extend along the entire length of the ship, but left the stern and part of the sides wholly unprotected.

Warrior Was Sailer

The Warrior was a sailing ship. Long and graceful in her lines, she possessed also an overhanging bow. With her sails spread she must have been a beautiful sight very different from her successors, those grim monsters of today, who are mostly under water.

The battleship Hercules, modern of the

Berlin Police Chief Warns Hatpin Wearers Against Gaol With Possible Big Fine

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The recent warning, couched in the terms of a polite request, to the wearers of long protruding hatpins in trams and rail ways, not having had the desired result, the Berlin chief of police, Herr von Jagow, has adopted a very resolute tone in the issue of a second notice. All delinquents who may be the means of injuring any of their fellow passengers are to be fined in future anything up to m.900, or even be punished by a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years, according to circumstances. In case of serious injury, the wearer of the hatpin is liable to payment of m.6000 in addition to imprisonment.

PLOW DRAWN BY WINCHES PROVES VALUE IN SWEDEN

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—At the horticultural exhibition held at Orebro recently, the Allmanna Svenska Elektriska Company exhibited a method of plowing which it is expected will prove itself to be of considerable value.

The system provides for the working of the plow by means of two winches mounted on wagons at either end of the field, the plow being driven by the winches alternately. The great advantage claimed by this system is that by using two winches instead of one winch and an anchor wagon, the whole equipment can be constructed much lighter and is therefore more readily transported.

In a country like Sweden this is a matter of considerable importance owing to the scattered fields and numerous water courses. The plow travels at the rate of one and three-quarters meters a second, and it is estimated that the plow will do 10 times as much work as an ordinary plow drawn by a pair of horses. In addition to this great saving of time, no more than three men are required to manipulate the machine.

PRIVATE ZOOLOGY STATION IS SET UP IN FINLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

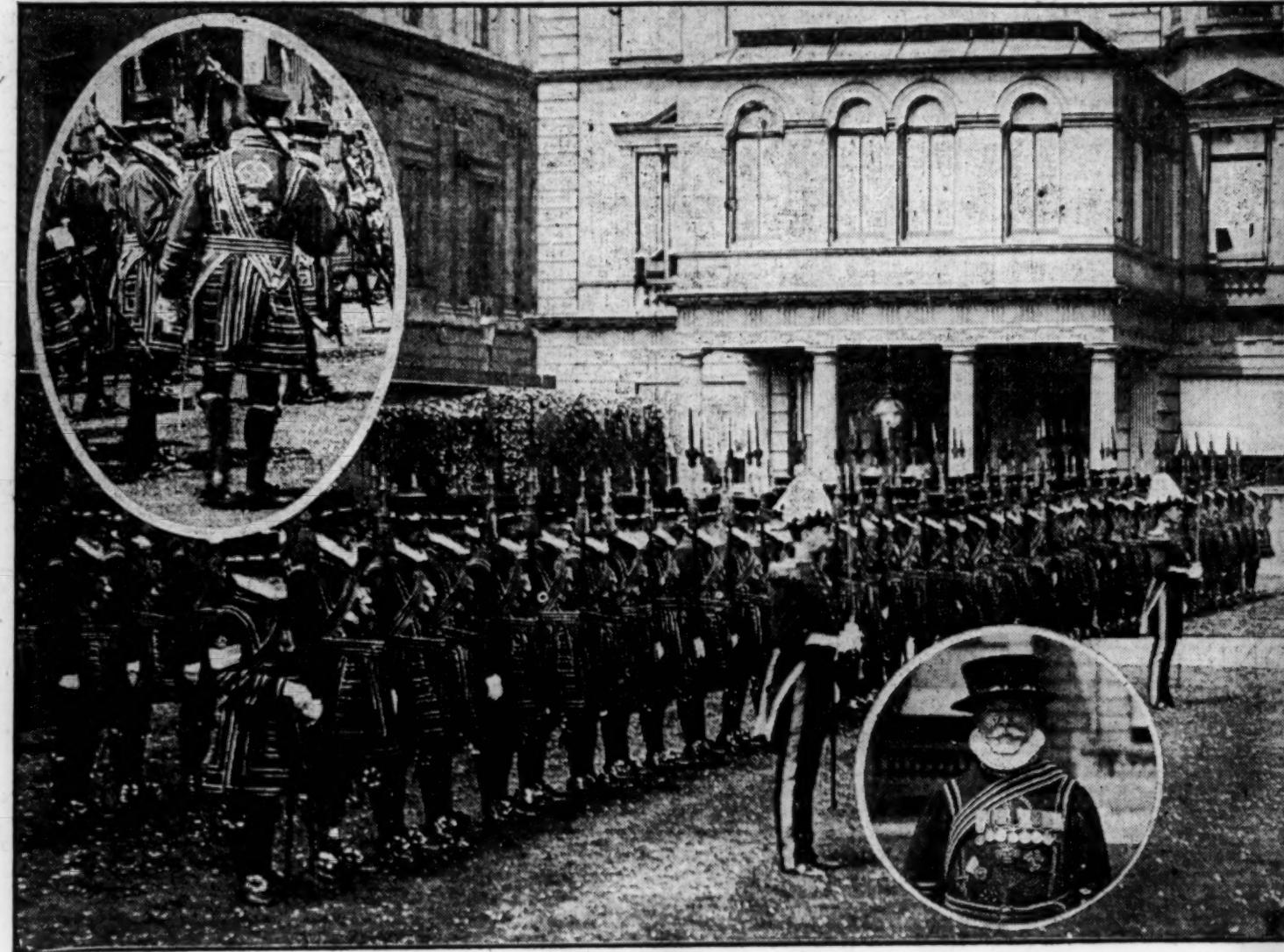
HELSINKI, Finland.—Finland is one of the most progressive countries in the world, and though her culture is but of quite recent date she has in some things outdistanced far older countries. Her literature and her art are worthy of special study and she is not behindhand in giving her children opportunities for scientific research and study.

On the model of the well-known Swedish station established for the study of marine biology a quarter of a century ago at Kristinberg, another station of the same nature has been erected by private enterprise on the island of Tvarnime on the Finnish coast, the chief object of which is the study of zoology.

The rich flora and fauna of the island provide also a fruitful field for botanists, and though so far not very well known, it is attended by many students and is visited occasionally by noted professors.

The students' board amounts to 60 Finnish marks a month (about \$14) and besides the splendid opportunities for study, the archipelago offers many delightful pastimes for leisure hours.

PICTURESQUE YEOMEN OF GUARD WERE ONCE BODYGUARD FOR KING ON FIELD OF BATTLE



(Copyright 1911)

Yeomen of the guard on parade—Oval picture on left shows Tudor crown with shamrock, rose and thistle underneath; circular picture on right shows similar design in front of tunic

SURVIVALS FROM TUDOR AGE NOW VETERAN SOLDIERS OF STATELY PRESENCE WHOSE WORK NO LONGER IMPERILS

HENRY VII. FOUNDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—With its wealth of stately ceremonial and pageantry, at the coronation of the King and the investiture of the Prince of Wales, such a year as the present is a call to the days of old and its picturesqueness. The most interesting of the Tudor survivals is found in the yeoman of the guard, a veteran company of old soldiers of stately presence, a body the existence of which is due to Henry VII.

It was fitting that Henry, having succeeded to the throne after his victory over Richard III. at Bosworth, should set the seal of his approval upon the gallant services of his bodyguard by instituting a royal bodyguard. These men had shared with Henry his exile in Brittany, followed him to England when he came to wrest the crown from the murderer of the princes in the Tower, and fought at Bosworth as his private bodyguard.

Reliable history says it is fair inference that the corps was created by the King on the battlefield, on Aug. 22, 426 years ago.

DUTIES CEREMONIAL

Today the yeomen of the guard, a picturesque survival of Tudor days, do not follow their sovereign into battle. Gone are the strenuous days when the men were the sovereign's personal attendants day and night, at home and abroad; responsible for his safety on journeys or the battlefield, and within the precincts of the castle. Now the duties of the guard are purely ceremonial.

Of all the many features of the coronation processions in London, and again at Carnarvon a month later, none attracted more interest than the men who, in the old-time dress, were in close attendance on their sovereign as he, with his consort, drove through the crowded streets amid the plaudits of his subjects and those who came from over the seas to witness a most human spectacle.

At his coronation Henry VII. did not forget those who had rendered him yeoman service, and the 50 men forming the corps made their first public appearance at Westminster abbey on Oct. 31, 1485.

PRESTIGE ADDED

If possible, added prestige was given to the corps when Henry VIII. sat on the throne. He possessed the Tudor love of display and when visiting Francis I. of France the gorgeousness of the scene at the interview near Guines gave it the name of the field of the cloth of gold. It is probably fair to assume that in raising the strength of the guard to 600 he aimed at creating an impression.

The corps underwent several changes in strength, dress and equipment in succeeding reigns. In 1669 Charles II. reorganized the guard, giving it a fixed establishment of 100 yeomen, officered by a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, a

clerk of the cheque and four corporals, which is its present organization and strength.

In its most striking characteristics the dress worn is the same as it was in Tudor times. Many sovereigns made alterations, some of them whimsical, others easily understood. The dress consists of a royal red tunic with purple facings and stripes and gold lace ornaments, red breeches and red stockings, round hat, ruff, and black shoes with red, white and blue rosettes.

EVENTS PRESERVED

The history of the consolidation of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland is told by the gold embroidered emblems on the front and back of the coat. When created the emblems were the Tudor crown and Lancaster rose, with the initials of the reigning sovereign. The Stuarts in 1603 substituted the St. Edward crown for the Tudor, but Edward VII. ordered the Tudor crown to be replaced, and now the coats of the corps are as they were in 1485 with the addition of the motto "Dieu et mon Droit" and the shamrock and thistle.

In the Tudor period gave rise to the corps so did the period end its real fighting days, but it was not until the reign of George II. that the guard's function of attending the sovereign on the battlefield ceased. In 1743, George II. put himself at the head of a force of 40,000 men and was finally triumphant at Dettingen on June 27. The yeoman of the guard accompanied the King as personal attendants, but that was the last time they did duty in that respect.

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FORTUNES FLUCTUATED

The fortunes of the corps fluctuated during the Georgian era and at one period it lost its distinctive military character, a custom creeping in of filling vacancies with civilians, who paid considerable sums for their places. To the credit of William IV. it should be placed on record that he put a stop to the practice. In 1848, the last civilian retired and the corps regained its military character.

The yeomen of the guard must not be confused with the "Beef-eaters" who, although wearing an almost identical dress, are warders of the Tower.

The selected design has the King's head, surmounted by the arms of the six

parts of the Union, while at the foot of the main design are the Australian emu and kangaroo.

NEW AUSTRALIAN STAMP SELECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A sketch of the new penny stamp of the Australian commonwealth has been received in London. Over 1000 designs were submitted by competitors from all parts of the world, the first prize being awarded to Herman Altmann, a resident of Melbourne. The second prize was equally divided between two English competitors.

The selected design has the King's head, surmounted by the arms of the six

parts of the Union, while at the foot of the main design are the Australian emu and kangaroo.

SIR ARTHUR YOUNG MADE GOVERNOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K. C. M. G., chief secretary to the government of the Federated Malay States, has been appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements. Sir Arthur succeeds Sir John Anderson, G. C. M. G., who has recently been appointed permanent under secretary of state for the colonies.

Sir Arthur Henderson Young entered

the colonial service from the army and

served for over 20 years in the island of

Cyprus, filling among other posts those

of local commander of police, district

commissioner and finally chief secretary.

TURKS SUPPRESS LEVANT HERALD FOR CRITICISMS

Bad Treatment of Grecian Messenger of Consulate Causes Indignation and Government Will Atone

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—For a long time the Levant Herald has criticized the Turkish government with impunity, and has not been suppressed as is usually the case with the other newspapers, such as the Tanin, to quote a recent example.

It is generally understood that the immunity of the Levant Herald has been due to the fact that the editor, who is also part proprietor, is a British subject. From henceforth however it appears that the Levant Herald will be treated the same as any other newspaper, in fact it has now been suspended for an indefinite period, as the result of publishing an article condemning the alleged maltreatment of a messenger of the Greek consulate, and proposing that a thorough investigation of the affair should be made.

As may readily be imagined, considerable indignation was aroused in Athens and a promise of satisfaction was eventually extracted from the Turkish government. The main point complained of was that the clerk of the Greek consulate at Constantinople was charged with selling lottery tickets in aid of the Greek fleet, and the maltreatment was resorted to in order to force him to confess.

MR. ROBERTSON VISITS AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—During his recent tour on the continent, J. A. Robertson, vice-president of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, visited, among other places, the celebrated Krupp works at Essen. Mr. Robertson is now in America where he is making a short stay before returning to Queensland.



Dear Anne:

Do get the next baby's powder you need from the

BABY'S BAZAAR

372 Boylston Street

They have the best on the market in single and one half dozen doses. It is of the finest texture for the baby's skin.

They have waterproof sheeting, light diaper, pants, pants of waterproof sheeting, plain bids, and bids with pocket, all of which are waterproof.

Do go there.

MARY J.

HUNTER, HARDWARE, 60 SUMMER ST.

Cameras and Supplies

Also a Complete Line of FISHING TACKLE

J. B. HUNTER & CO.

60 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

Now Offers

A Stamp Department

For the Children

Every Other Saturday

FAMOUS AEROPLANE ON VIEW

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—For several days M. Beaumont's aeroplane, on which he won the £10,000 (\$50,000) race round Great Britain, has been on exhibition in the Australian buildings at the Festival of Empire at the Crystal palace.

STATUES TO GRACE OPERA HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The approximate height of the central figures of the group of statues at each end of the facade of Oscar Hammerstein's new opera house in Kingsway, will be 14 feet and the weight of each statue will be about 20 tons.

Writing ink pleases where others fail.

“BLACK AT FIRST”

Writing ink pleases where others fail.

DAMON'S

THE HOME FORUM

ABBEY RECOGNIZED BY ENGLAND

UNLIKE the greater number of his have had the opportunity to execute American contemporaries, Edwin A. Abbey was exempt from the influence of Paris. He continued the mood and the manner of the Georgian and early Victorian illustrators. Stothard might have been his grandfather in art, "Dicky" Doyle his granduncle. His affinity with such draftsmen as Du Maurier and the illustrators of Punch generally was clear enough, and the readiness with which he attached himself to the later pre-Raphaelite tradition is significant. In maturity Abbey tried to paint about as Millais had painted in his teens. These analogies are noted not to belittle a charming talent, but to define it, and more especially to show that when Abbey moved to England he came in a sense to his own.

His success was immediate. His qualities were more highly appreciated in England than they would have been here. For years his academy contributions shared with Sargent's the acclaim of the public and the press. His admitted superiority in historical painting made it natural that he, rather than an English artist, should be commanded to paint the coronation of Edward VII. In fact, it is doubtful if he would

Town Crier Announces Fair Open

AMONG the numerous quaint customs which still exist in England is the privilege of the town crier to declare the fair at Honiton open.

Bearing a long pole, at the top of which a big gilt glove and a bunch of flowers are fastened, he proceeds to the Market Hall. Here he rings his bell three times and then in town-crier fashion commences with the "oyez, oyez, oyez," and goes on to announce:

"The fair's begun, the glove is up. No one shall be arrested until the glove be taken down. God save the King."

From the Market Hall he rushes to the old Kings Arms Inn and here repeats his declaration.

At the close of his call he attaches the pole and glove to one of the windows of the inn and the fair proceeds.

PROSE AND POETRY OF AWESOME SEA



ESPLANADE AT LYNN, MASS.

THE ocean has been an object of poetic praise for all generations. To the early world it was a thing of such power and wonder, of such untamable strength and even cruelty, that more of awe and fear than love of its beauty appears in various writings. In the Bible it is the type of what is evil, opposing good, and John records the promise that "there shall be no more sea." Kipling has taken this up in half-smiling but by no means irreverent protest and makes the seamen petition the Lord to "give them back their sea." Modern conquest of this element of earth has indeed made the symbolism less significant than of old.

The great dawning of Columbus in sailing steadfastly westward until he

had not been traced—the Viking sailors followed the northern route. How many travelers today crossing to Gibraltar in luxurious safety give a passing thought to the Italian mariner who cleared the Gates of Hercules in his brave white-winged ship, leaving the Azores gray behind him, sailing on and on through the long, weary days and nights? The trip is easily made in nine days now, with the very currents, of the deep, the air, charted for the mariner. King Canute's attempt foreshadowed modern conquest of this unruly element. The immense steamships, carrying the population of a whole town, know how to say to the waves "thus far" and the unutterable terrors in going off the bulwarks built in many places fend the rising tides from the paths of men.

MUCH GOOD DONE BY BORROWED LAND

A HAPPY idea has sprung out of the endeavor to help unemployed artisans and casual laborers in Ireland. This is to "borrow" vacant pieces of land in towns, building plots waiting for the builder, narrow spaces of waste land, in fact any pieces which can be turned into "fruitful, food-producing ground" to

quote from the Vacant Land Cultivation Society's report, the work of which is carried on in Dublin.

Miss Celia Harrison, secretary, also reported the pleasure which the whole neighborhood takes in the success of the new gardens, whether they are in the heart of the city or on its outskirts. Two

hundred plots are giving happy occupation, and providing vegetables for the families of men who would otherwise have little to do. A skilled instructor teaches the best way in which to manage the ground. Unsightliness and desolation have given place to flowers or the useful potato, cabbage and onion.

ROSES USED AS COMPENSATION

ONE story of the coming of the rose to Europe is set forth in Everybodys magazine to the effect that during the crusades the Comte de Brie brought back from Damascus a rose which he planted in Provence, France. Here the second son of Henry III of England found it, carried it home, took it for his device and became the first Earl

of Lancaster. Thereafter rival claimants to the English throne adopted the rose as their emblem. The wars of the roses ended when Henry VII of the red took Elizabeth of the white as consort and the adherence of the White of York to the Red of Lancaster was attested by the yearly payment to the throne of a white rose.

The rose was often used in England in this way as the sign of a delicate consideration. Some one would confer a benefit on another and demand in payment one red rose. William Penn brought the sentiment to America. He granted land for a tavern in his colony at Bethlehem to be known as The Rose, and the yearly requital was simply one red rose. This rental was paid duly for years until the state of Pennsylvania bought up the proprietary rights of Penn's heirs for \$500,000.

The custom still persists, however, and in the town of Manheim, in Pennsylvania, the Zion Lutheran church still pays this tribute of a rose to Miss Martha Horning of Newport, descendant of Baron Steigl. Two centuries ago he gave land for the church with this only payment stipulated. A service is held nowadays, attended by all the countryside, and the Governor of Pennsylvania comes in with his gold-laced staff, roses are distributed and the ceremony is attended with solemn pageantry.

New National Park Is Announced

A formal proclamation was recently signed by President Taft announcing the reservation of 14,000 acres on the west side of the Grand river, three miles from Grand Junction, Col., to be called the Monolithic National Monument park. The opening up of the natural wonders of this district has been the unrewarded work of a western man, John Otto. In spite of discouragement he has persisted during the last five years in making it possible for the general public to see the striking formations which this region possesses. He now engaged in putting the new idea

of a good beginning cometh a good end.—John Heywood (1565).

It is his pleasure that you cultivate the genius which He only can bestow; He that instructs mankind is truly great, The noblest object we behold below.

But above all that monster, envy, fly, And its soft offspring which with hellish ire

Pursues all merit. Envy sure should die In those pure souls who to the heavens aspire.

—Voltaire.

Whatever hath been written shall remain, Nor be erased nor written o'er again; The unwritten only still belongs to thee: Take heed, and ponder well what that shall be. —Longfellow.

People Are Themselves Responsible

OUR political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard, that the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate government upon earth.—John Quincy Adams.

WHAT SENOR DIAZ THOUGHT OF BOSTON

THAT President Diaz was approachable for all the severities of his official demeanor, is shown by a story told by a recently returned traveler from Mexico. She had met him at some formal function and a few days after when strolling through one of the parks outside the city she saw him standing to survey the distant panorama, while his carriage

and attendant officials waited at a little distance. The lady approached him, knowing his courtesy to American visitors, and recalled herself to him. He asked in what part of America she had lived, and she told him Boston.

"Ah," said the President, in his careful English, "That is what they call—let me

see—not the wheel of the universe, but ah, that is it, the hubble!"

The lady explained that neither hubble nor yet hubble was just the word that expressed Boston; and when some time afterward she asked for an autograph for a young friend at home, the President wrote it, "For the fortunate young man who lives at the hub of the universe."

AMERICAN CORN KNOWN IN 1073

THAT claims of maize as our national floral emblem are widely and increasingly indorsed. It originally existed only on this continent. Our eminent historian, the late John Fiske, says of it:

"No other plant is so intimately associated with the whole aboriginal history of the western hemisphere as Indian corn. Far more than any other plant it is the emblem of America. . . . Curiously enough but naturally enough it is one of the earmarks whereby we recognize the historic truthfulness of the earliest records of European visits to America. The beautiful waving plant, with its exquisitely tasseled ears, which was one of the first things to attract Champlain's attention, did not escape the notice of the hardy Icelanders, Leif and Thorfinn, six centuries earlier. The earliest reference in all literature to the country which we now call America was by Adam of Bremen in 1073, who speaks of Vinland as a land where corn grows abundantly, without cultivation; for it did not occur to them to dignify the rude methods of the Indians by the name of tillage. . . ."

"In this earliest allusion America is already known as the land of maize. Such, so far as floral emblems can go, it unquestionably is. In adopting maize for the national emblem we do not invent anything out of our fancy, but simply recognize an existing

fact. Let me add that this beautiful plant will lend itself to artistic treatment in a greater variety of ways, and is (I believe) richer in esthetic hints than any other that has ever served as a national emblem." [Preface to "The Song of the Ancient People." "The Discovery of America," vol. 1, pp. 28, 182.]

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BEAUTY NEW YORK'S DIVERSE MESSAGE

IT WAS in all probability the intelligent foreigner who discovered this city (New York) for the American artist. The foreigner sailed up New York harbor, saw the battlements of lower Manhattan rise from out the waters, and wondered what our painters had been doing all this time. Our poets and painters responded to the hint, the New York Post asserts. The poets began to sing skyscrapers, elevated lines and subways.

But they have been outdistanced by the painters, of whom a small army is now engaged in putting the new idea

upon canvas. The work is being done with a great deal of enthusiasm, with a great deal of skill, and it must be confessed, with a great deal of self-consciousness. We have gone at it with characteristic national passion for the new thing.

In the Bookman for August, Louis Baury has an excellent article in which he passes in review the various interpretations that our artists have fashioned of the reality of the city. Mr. Baury calls it the "Message of Manhattan." To Everett Shinn the message is "I suf-

fer"; to Colin Campbell Cooper it is "I sing"; to Joseph Pennell it is "I work"; to Vernon Howe Bailey it is "I soar"; to John Edwin Jackson it is "I shine"; to Childe Hassam it is "I dream."

Strangely diverse messages these, and naturally enough, if we consider how dependent on the receptive thought is any message, whether written or hewn in stone or painted. Let us translate message into beauty, which is always confessedly the painter's message, and thus simplify the problem. All these men apparently find beauty in this new Babylon of ours.

Cutting Across Lots

Mrs. Lapham had paid her first visit to the seashore, had spent an exciting week, and had been sailing three times. "How'd you like it on the water?" asked one of her neighbors.

"Why, most of the time 'twas real kind of pleasant," said Mrs. Lapham, thoughtfully. "Of course 'tis an uncertain feeling, compared to being on land, but it made me appear kind of adventurous to myself, and I liked that. 'Twas all right, times when they bore straight ahead; but there's times when they'd sail on the bias that I'd just shut my eyes and hold on to the side of the boat."—Youth's Companion.

"LET NOT YOUR HEART BE TROUBLED"

Of him who will consider it, worry produces only evil must itself be evil, and surely no one ever heard of worry springing from or producing good. It is born in darkness and trails only disaster after it. The very futility of worry, its absolute powerlessness to bring about the good we long for, should be a sufficient argument against giving it place in our thought, and yet how many of us excuse ourselves by saying, "I know it does no good to worry, but I simply can't help it." Such a confession proves unmistakably that we have no conception of our birthright as the sons of God and is, moreover, a slander on our God-given ability to do all things through Christ who strengtheneth us. Such a confession merits only instant and uncompromising rebuke.

Doubtless many persons if appealed to for their opinion would take issue with the statement, "It is a sin to worry," and reply that the worry habit is merely an unfortunate weakness; but shutting our eyes to the true nature of a condition is always fatal. We must call everything by its right name if we wish to get out of bondage, and the right name for worry is sin. That which springs from evil and

Father. Nor does a mere change of circumstances or of environment serve to cure the sin, for the cause of the sin is not in outward surroundings but in the human mind. It is one's thinking that must be changed and not the mere circumstances. This is plainly proved when the wrong habit continues after the alleged cause has disappeared, for so perverse is the human mind that when it loses one thing to worry about it eagerly seeks another and may even worry because it has nothing to worry about, as is shown by the frequent remark, "Oh yes, everything is all right now, but it is too good to last." Such an absurd condition of thought would be laughable were it not so common as to be pitiful, and the wonder is that men have so long been blind to the tangled web their own thoughts have been weaving for them. That their eyes are beginning to open at last to the ill effects of worry is evidenced on every hand by the articles ap-

pearing in various periodicals advising men and women to give up this worse than useless habit and for the sake of their own peace of mind learn to take life calmly. But to give up a wrong habit one must know how. It is in this very respect that Christian Science is proving such a blessing to tired, struggling hearts, for it is actually teaching men how to stop worrying. It makes no appeal to human will power but instead, gently but firmly turns thought to the contemplation of the unchanging goodness and allness of God who is ever pouring out more than we know how to receive and who is still saying to His children as He did in the days of the prophets: "Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed; for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." A continued contemplation of the allness and goodness of God leads to the inevitable conclusion that evil is to be regarded as having neither place nor power, for there is no room for evil where all is unchanging good. And the realization of the importance of evil is the effective remedy for worry, for worry is always based on the assumption that evil has power. To learn that good is supreme is, therefore, the one certain cure for the worry habit, for it eradicates the habit by removing the cause. Then it is that mankind begins to understand the full significance of the words of the Master: "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." He is distressed no longer by any seeming lack of harmony, health or intelligence, for he is coming to know that he may say now and always, "[Divine Love] is my shepherd; I shall not want" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 578).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 12, 1911

The Business Situation

For some months past the eyes of the business world have been focused on the crop situation. The government report on condition of cotton, recently issued, gave promise of the largest cotton crop ever harvested. It had been expected a month or two ago that we should have bumper wheat and corn crops. Consequently when the August report of the government was issued this week, showing condition of the cereals to have deteriorated to a considerable extent, much disappointment was felt. Comparing with last year's harvest, the total yield will not be so large. However, the figures indicate that the wheat and corn yields will compare favorably with the ten-year average, while the oats harvest will be considerably below the ten-year average. There is nothing in the official report that in any way could be construed as alarming, although it is not so favorable as could be wished. The outlook is for a large harvest, one of sufficient importance to give the railroads plenty of business, meet the needs of 90,000,000 of people and ship a goodly quantity to their neighbors in other lands. It is a good thing to remember that even in the years of smallest total harvests this country has never suffered from scarcity.

General business continues to move along slowly and cautiously. It has met with many serious obstacles this year, and the wonder is that the volume is as large as it is, in view of the general lack of confidence. It is a period of readjustment and liquidation, a getting back to normal conditions following a long season of prosperity, extravagance and high cost of living. It naturally takes time to accomplish this. Then there has been much probing of the corporations. Litigation and legislation have done much to unsettle business, however needful the numerous governmental investigations may have been. The recent supreme court decisions affecting the corporations have been of tremendous and far-reaching importance. It speaks well for the sanity and stability of American commercial interests that they were able to withstand the shock of the decisions as well as they have done. There is still much to be done by corporations before they will succeed in bringing their operating methods under the requirements of the Sherman anti-trust law. Some of them are now putting forth an honest endeavor to comply with its provisions without making it necessary for the government to investigate or prosecute. In doing so they are gaining public favor, a very necessary factor in any large business enterprise. It has not been many years since the heads of the great corporations were proudly referred to as "captains of industry," and large enterprises were given every encouragement by the public. Without going into the reasons for the loss of popular favor, it is certainly to be hoped that in time more amicable relations will be entertained between the public and the corporations, that both may thrive and prosper.

Reports of increased tonnage come from the steel trade. Orders are not large but more numerous, indicating that the improvement in business is general although not extraordinary. The railroads have not come into the market for rails and equipment as had been hoped, and the buying by them of materials and supplies has been for urgent needs. Railroads as well as other corporations have been exercising the greatest economy in operation, giving expectation of permanent results in efficiency of management.

IF LARGE stockholders in corporations continue to let go their holdings the general public will get the chance it says it has long been after.

Colonel Roosevelt on Alaskan Development

ACCEPTING an article from Colonel Roosevelt's pen in the current number of the *Outlook* as an expression of his matured opinion on the subject, there will be no difficulty in reconciling his views with those opposed to the stonewall policy of dealing with Alaskan development. It seems to be necessary to a proper understanding of the present situation in some quarters that a few facts relating to the development of Alaska up to the close of the Roosevelt administration be set forth. The discovery of gold in the Klondike region in the middle '90s marked the beginning of the movement that led, little by little, to a more intelligent understanding of the wonderful resources and possibilities of the territory.

The influence of this movement was felt swiftly and keenly throughout the entire Pacific Northwest. It gave a new impetus to the growth of Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. It added tens of millions to the wealth of the Puget sound district. Labor, enterprise and capital saw that the development of Alaska would mean such opportunities as had not been known in this country since the trans-Missouri territory was thrown open to settlement. The work of development had begun, was well under way, when an alarm was sounded and the hands of labor, enterprise and capital were arrested. Why? Because, as it appeared to the authorities at Washington, this development was not proceeding along legitimate lines.

To use Colonel Roosevelt's words, it soon appeared that "we had to guard against monopoly in connection with the development of Alaska or, to speak more properly, the exploitation of Alaska by a great syndicate for the sole benefit of that syndicate." Unfortunately for the people who had gone into Alaska as their fathers had gone into the West, who had sought to take up claims in Alaska as claims had been taken up by their fathers, and who had no connection with the syndicate or with any of its interests, suspicion fell upon all. Private as well as corporate energy was checked, then stopped. A wall was erected around Alaska, and every gateway was guarded and padlocked. Business between the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, which was great and growing, melted rapidly away. An entire section of the country that had prospered on the expectation of Alaskan development has been suffering from business depression for the last three years.

Now, Colonel Roosevelt, like all others who are capable of taking a comprehensive view of the situation, fails to see why construction cannot walk hand in hand with protection against syndicate exploitation in Alaska. The Pacific Northwest, in common

with the rest of the country, desires that the resources of Alaska shall be developed for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of a capitalistic combine, but they do not see the wisdom of shutting out private enterprise because a great syndicate is aiming and scheming to fasten its clutches upon the hidden wealth of the territory. In other words, what they protest against is a confession of the government's inability to deal with this syndicate without interfering with legitimate development.

Colonel Roosevelt believes that the government, by the construction of a line of railway between the coal fields and Controller bay, should aid in the work of opening the territory. Congress should long before this have enacted a law providing for the opening of Alaska that would at once provide for the proper safeguarding and for the development of its resources. This is all that is asked for. If the government is to administer the affairs of the territory it should administer them along broad not narrow lines. Lawbreakers are dealt with elsewhere in such a manner as to permit law-abiding people to go about their business. Why cannot this be done in Alaska?

ADMIRAL TOGO makes the casual remark that Philadelphia is a city strenuous. The commenter on Quaker city activity ought to know what it is to be on the move.

OBSERVERS report that the number of automobileists entering New England via New York city and Albany is very much larger this summer than ever before. Nor is this all. They come from more remote regions in the West and the interior. To many of them no doubt it is a "sentimental journey" as well as a recreative outing. Their ancestors a generation or two ago left New England to found new commonwealths. It now behoves the children of these state-makers to make pious pilgrimages. Other of the tourists no doubt are attracted chiefly by the natural beauties of the section and the combination of inland altitudes and ocean spaces which New England provides for the spectator who scurries about it or the lounging who takes up his abode within the confines of the six states. And all motorists who cross the Hudson enter the Yankee domain knowing that they are to make new speed records and reduce chances of accident and cost of repairs because of roads that, in Massachusetts conspicuously, have been built with care and at much cost.

This annual invasion of New England by automobileists from other sections of the country has its obvious favorable material aspects. Innkeepers, shopkeepers and workers in villages and cities along the favored highways profit by the expenditures of the tourists. Like Italy, France and England, the extreme North Atlantic region of America is destined to perennial pecuniary fertilization by showers of coin that come from ore mined in remote regions. The accounts are balanced, however, by the effect on tourists of the chance to visit shrines associated inseparably with national, political, religious and literary history, and to see the total effect of nature plus the results of several generations of man's dealing with it to produce economic support and to give esthetic delight. The practical outcome of many a first excursion by automobile through New England is choice of the region as a summer home by families whose winters are spent in the Mississippi valley.

That use of automobiles is not declining with a somewhat slackened pace of business and diminished accumulation of profits is shown by the figures of the Massachusetts highway commission, just issued. During the twelve months of last year the total number of operators' certificates issued was 31,360. For seven months of 1911 the number issued has been 34,340. The privately owned and operated road engine, using the public highway as route, is the most dreaded competitor of the corporation-owned engine restricted to definite routes by rail. An estimate of the fares lost to steam and electric roads by multiplication of motors would be most illuminating.

THE extra session should at least get out in time to give the vacuum cleaners a chance to prepare for the regular session.

Revenue from Sale of Water

WATER accumulating in the metropolitan reservoir, with a dam at Wachusett, is to be used in furnishing electrical power for the mills of Clinton, the Connecticut River Transmission Company being the corporation to which the metropolitan water and sewerage board has leased the right to use of the water. As long ago as 1895 the possibility of such a source of income to the state was discerned and suitable permissive legislation enacted, care being taken to provide for a limited lease and for other restrictions safeguarding public rights. The precedent established in New England by this act is one likely to be followed by other communities than Greater Boston. Wherever conditions of topography exist making creation of "power" as well as storage of water possible in connection with local water systems, it is not improbable that towns and cities will insist on deriving income from the community asset created by construction of dams and "falls." To refuse to utilize this source of income will be considered improvident.

What may be done with this scheme when deliberately planned at the inception of a community's creation of a water supply is to be shown in a striking way by the city of Los Angeles, Cal., with its supply brought down from distant mountains, with a municipally constructed system of distribution, and utilized along the way for power that will enrich manufacturers and workmen, cheapen costs to producers and bring in municipal revenue in a way to lessen taxes. From the standpoint of the buyer of the power, there is much gain owing to the certainty of the supply, surer than when bought of a private vendor because derived from a publicly controlled watershed not subjected to competition.

HAVING had some interesting experiences with underground problems, Mayor Gaynor adds to his equipment the aerial experience of shooting the chutes at Coney Island.

Victors in the English veto bill contest now have a chance to show the vanquished that being in the minority will cause the latter no hardship.

IF HAYTI should hold a presidential election forthwith, it would be difficult to find enough candidates to suit any republic ready to cast a vote.

HOTEL guests will appreciate the efforts made to induce young people to take courses in hotel training.

THE prospect that the rule observed for many years in the setting aside by the President of a day of national thanksgiving would be changed this year caused unrest in quarters where the ordinary citizen would hardly expect to see an interest. The last Thursday in November has been the day usually designated for Thanksgiving, but this is only because the last Thursday is usually the fourth Thursday. So, also, it might be said, the fourth Thursday is usually set aside for Thanksgiving, but this is because the fourth Thursday is usually the last Thursday.

This year the last Thursday in November will also be the fifth Thursday and the last day of the month. Because it falls on the last day of the month, New York bankers, it is understood, petitioned the President to name the fourth Thursday, Nov. 23, as Thanksgiving day for this year. Banks, as most people know, are very busy on the last three days of every month. To break in on this period by taking a whole day out of it is something they do not want. Moreover, the last day of the month is an inconvenient day for a holiday for practically all other kinds of business.

Nevertheless, the theatrical managers did not want the date of Thanksgiving placed on Nov. 23 this year. The director of the Theatrical Producing Managers Association wrote the President protesting against compliance with the bankers' petition. "Heretofore," he said, speaking of the date, "it has always been the last Thursday of November, and all theatrical contracts with that understanding have been made months in advance. This year to change it from the 30th to the 23d would mean a loss of from 5 to 10 per cent of the gross receipts of that day and night to all traveling managers." He also advised the President that, in addition to this, should Thanksgiving be changed from the last to the fourth Thursday, the bookings of the holiday would involve changes throughout the entire country and "precipitate a distressing condition on both local and traveling managers." Athletes, also, who had planned meets of one kind or another for the holiday, requested the President to cling to the last Thursday in the month.

He has listened to these latter pleas, so it is announced, and Thursday, Nov. 30, will be Thanksgiving day this year. But in making this decision the President has been compelled to disoblige a large and influential class of people. All of which serves to recall a remark which he made recently to the effect that if anybody believes the President of the United States has an easy time of it that person is greatly mistaken.

NEW ENGLAND does the proper thing by starting in early to arrange for delegates to the "See America First" convention, to be held in Baltimore next year.

SOMETHING more than neighborhood interest and importance attaches to the decision of Postmaster-General Hitchcock revoking the order of his department for the closing at an early date of the Fenway station of the Boston post office. The carrying out of the order would be directly at variance with the general trend of things in the Back Bay district of the city. Throughout that district, as a whole, the tendency is strongly toward improvement in all senses of the word. This is especially true of the section that finds its business center in the vicinity of Massachusetts avenue, between Huntington avenue and Boylston street. In no other part of Boston have there been more or costlier improvements during the last five years. In no other part of Boston is there greater evidence of substantial growth. The fact that the business of the Fenway branch post office increased nearly \$30,000 during the past year was enough to convince the postmaster-general that its closing would be a mistake.

It certainly would have been a step backward. The district served by this station is looking to expansion in every line of activity in the near future rather than to contraction. It is looking for better rather than for poorer accommodations and facilities of every character. Postmaster Mansfield recognizes all this, and he was quick to call the attention of his superior to it. For the clear-sightedness each has displayed, and for the promptness with which they have acted, the business interests and all others concerned in the welfare of the district are, we feel certain, duly grateful.

A PACIFIC COAST contemporary, touching upon the agreement in the South to close all wholesale houses at noon on Saturday of each week, and the closing of the larger retail establishments of Los Angeles at noon on that day, calls attention to the fact that Saturday night as it was known throughout the United States a few years ago is rapidly passing away. This is very true, and it emphasizes an important industrial, commercial and social change. Saturday night was once the great shopping-time for salaried people and wage-earners, because Saturday was once the almost universal payday. It was a great night for retail business, and salesmen and other assistants never worked later or harder than on the last night of the week. In time it became a night when respectable people felt that it would be best to get home early. Later still, decent people on Saturday night hesitated about going out at all.

In industrial towns mill-owners and others having large payrolls began to recognize the fact that the Saturday payday was undesirable, and changed it. This was the first real blow to Saturday night. Other employers of labor saw that this conducted to the welfare of their hands as well as themselves. The shops that had remained open late to catch the trade occasioned by the Saturday payday began to close early. Crowds on the streets grew fewer. The moral tone of communities rose as Saturday night spending fell off.

Generally speaking, Saturday night is now fairly quiet. In cities where it is still observed in the old way, this observance is confined to certain well-defined districts. The great body of the wage and salary class deserts the business and industrial districts long before Saturday night sets in. The trolley car has been a prominent factor in the change. Americans are growing more and more to like the open. Opportunities for short excursions are seized upon. The crowded, noisy, jostling, disorderly Saturday night no longer lures the people in mass. They have tasted of better things, and the nation is the better for their experience.

Passing of the Old-Time Saturday Night